Daily Report

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CSCE Emergency Session on SFRY Opens in Prague

LD1010141791 Prague CSTK in English 1336 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 10 (CSTK)—The fourth emergency session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) senior officials committee on the situation in Yugoslavia opened here today. The session will discuss the latest developments following the expiry on October 7 of a three-month moratorium on further moves towards independence by Croatia and Slovenia.

According to the German representative chairing the session, Hermann Huber, the European Community (EC) observers' ceasefire mission to the areas of fighting in Croatia will also be discussed.

Representatives of the newly independent Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, which recently joined the CSCE, are also attending the session.

Simultaneously a new round of talks between EC officials and the presidents of Serbia and Croatia is taking place in The Hague to try to strengthen the latest ceasefire agreement. The previous three meetings of the CSCE senior officials committee were held in Prague in July, August and September, as a follow-up to the EC talks on the Yugoslav crisis. They ended with two appeals for an immediate ceasefire in Yugoslavia and approval for the sending of an observers' mission to Slovenia and to Croatia.

The officials also decided to add observers from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Canada and Sweden to the EC mission.

The session in September issued an appeal for a ban on arms exports to Yugoslavia and an appeal to all Yugoslav political and military bodies to fully cooperate with the observers' mission.

EC Condemns 'Serbian-Montenegrin' Bloc

LD1010223391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Prague, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—The European Twelve, today proposed to the committee of high officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Prague to take to task individual participants in the Yugoslav conflict. The proposal, if adopted, will be a completely new approach in the work of the body.

A draft final resolution, submitted by the Twelve, calls also for restrictions or sanctions to be applied to individual participants in the Yugoslav crisis and proposes a stand condemning the "anti-constitutional act of the Serbian-Montenegrin bloc" in the Yugoslav Presidency.

At today's session of the CSCE crisis committee in Prague, the United States of America said that concrete persons, responsible for the escalation of war operations in Croatia should be taken to task, on behalf of the international community.

The CSCE committee of high officials has met for the fourth time in Prague today since it was set up last June, in order to discuss, in keeping with the mechanism put in motion in emergency situations, the chances of resolving the Yugoslav crisis. The Netherlands said that virtually all sides to the conflict had violated the ceasefire, the press has been told. The Netherlands specified that the "actions of the Army and the Serbian Territorial Defence have lately [words indistinct] and that the object of the actions had been to seize regions to which the "Serbian leadership lays claim." The Netherlands maintains that this fact "changes the essence of the Yugoslav conflict."

In a short press briefing during the first recess, the chairman, Ambassador Hejnck, said, however, that the committee had not taken a final decision.

Conference Reaffirms Peaceful Solution

LD1110074991 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 0700 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] At their meeting in Prague, the senior officials of the states participating in the Helsinki process called on all parties taking part in the Yugoslav conflict to actively and constructively participate in the talks in order to attain a peaceful settlement to the situation. In the lengthy statement, which was adopted during the night, they voiced their concern at the lack of mutual respect, the increase of the number of deaths and material losses, as well as the seizure of power in the Yugoslav Presidency by two republics. The officials also emphasized that the CSCE states will never recognize a change of external or internal Yugoslav borders if they are implemented through force.

A final news conference of the Prague meeting on the tackling of the Yugoslav crisis has been scheduled for this morning.

Bufi Meets Leaders at Malta Peace Conference

AU1010150691 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Tirana, October 9 (ATA)—The Premier Ylli Bufi arrived in Malta on October 8 to attend the peace conference on the Mediterranean. At Valetta Airport he was welcomed by the premier of Malta, Eddie Fenech Adami. On this occasion, a talk was held at the seat of the government between the two premiers with regard to the problems of cooperation between the two countries in the field of economy and culture. On the same day the Premier Ylli Bufi was received by the president of Malta, Censu Tabone, at the Presidential Palace. During the meeting, they treated of questions of the friendly relations and mutual cooperation between the two countries and the present international situation. Concerning the crisis in Yugoslavia in particular they laid the stress on the need of respecting the will of the peoples for self-determination, including the Albanian people in Yugoslavia.

Over the stay in Valetta, the Albanian premier met and had talks also with other personalities of various countries of the world. Hence, he had a warm and cordial talk with the primate of Poland Jozef Glemp. In the meeting with the Egypt's vice premier, Dr. Butrus Ghali, the Albanian premier pointed to the need of further development of traditional relations between Albania and Egypt under the current circumstance on the basis of a new reality.

The Premier Ylli Bufi met and had a working talk also with the Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Reportage on French Foreign Minister's Visit

Holds Talks With Bufi

AU1010195791 Tirana ATA in English 1845 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA)—On October 10 before noon, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ylli Bufi received at the seat of the Council of Ministers the minister of state, minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, Roland Dumas, and the persons accompanying him.

After wishing him welcome to Albania, the Premier Ylli Bufi valued this visit as a marked event in the relations between our two countries, which will give a new impulse to these relations. You are the first minister of foreign affairs of France to come to Albania, he said, and considered this as a friendly act. Further on, Ylli Bufi made an expose of the situation in Albania and concentrated on the tasks of the government for the country's stability to overcome the difficulties encountered, etc. He spoke of the activity of the parliament in issuing the laws on land privatization, of trade, services. The premier laid the stress on the needs of Albania for emergency food aids, for cooperation with the French enterprises and firms for the revival of the economy. He voiced the desire that in the context of the 24-Group, France may contribute more and asked that firms come to Albania and to create joint ventures. Further on Mr. Ylli Bufi spoke of the work going on for the application of the reform in economy, in the countryside and pointed to the land distribution among the peasant families.

On his part, Mr. Roland Dumas thanked for the warm reception and stressed that for France too this visit is important and will serve to a greater development of the relations between France and Albania. He voiced the readiness of the French Government to give Albania aid for the promotion of the democratic processes and the application of the economic reform. For this, he said, important are a number of conditions which guarantee the arrival of the French investments, enterprises and firms in Albania. He took interest in the democratic developments, the economic reform, the application of the law on land, etc.

Speaking of the Yugoslav question, the Premier Ylli Bufi underlined that we are for a rapid political solution, otherwise the situation may become complex and emphasized that there can be no solution to the Yugoslav crisis without solving the problem of 3 million Albanians in Yugoslavia. Roland Dumas stressed that France is rather worried over the situation in Yugoslavia, which he described as a European conflict. At the same time he stressed the commitment of France for the solution of this crisis and that the rights of the Albanians in Yugoslavia should be indispensably defended.

Attending the reception were also the general secretary of the Council of Ministers, Teodor Kareco; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Ilir Bocka, and others.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Republic of Albania, Michel Boulmer.

Meets With Kapllani

AU1010203891 Tirana ATA in English 1903 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA)—On October 10, talks were conducted at the seat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, headed by the Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani and the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, headed by the Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.

Muhamet Kapllani assessed Roland Dumas' visit as important both for the bilateral relations between our countries, and for the time it takes place. He said that in the entity of its international relations Albania considers important the relations with France, a European friendly country, for whom the Albanian people cherish sentiments of friendship and respect. After speaking of the long and rich history of the relations between our two peoples and countries, the Albanian foreign minister

said that new possibilities are created to give an impulse to the Albanian-French relations. Muhamet Kapllani dwelt on the importance Albania attaches to cooperation with the countries of the European Community and thanked for the aids and support the countries of the Community grant to our country.

The French foreign minister described his visit as expression of France's growing concern for Albania and the desire to establish closer relations of cooperation between the two countries. I have come with a very frank spirit and great desire to give new impulses to our relations and the great affection we have nourished for your people, Dumas said.

On behalf of the French Government, Roland Dumas expressed France's readiness to help Albania to overcome the current difficulties in the process of integration into the European family. In this framework, he laid the stress on the long-term cooperation both bilateral and with the European Community, through the concern the foreign public and private sector has for Albania.

The foreign ministers of both countries exchanged opinions on other mutually beneficial issues, such as the recent developments in the region and the Yugoslav crisis. They voiced the worry on the situation in Yugoslavia and were of the opinion that the principle of self-determination is a basic criterion for the solution of this crisis through democratic and peaceful means. Minister Dumas invited the Albanian Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani to visit France.

Attending the talks was also the minister of foreign economic relations, Ylli Cabiri, who spoke of concrete issues of economic relations and cooperation between our two countries.

Talks With President Alia

AU1010204391 Tirana ATA in English 1918 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA)—The president of the republic, Ramiz Alia, received on October 10 at the Palace of Brigades the minister of state, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of France, Roland Dumas.

President Ramiz Alia thanked him for paying this visit in a very short period as President Francois Mitterrand promised in the course of my visit to Paris some time ago.

Further on, he stressed that it is necessary that the relations of our country with France assume a new impulse in all the areas, political, economic and cultural. You talked with premier and foreign minister on the inner developments, said president. I want to stress that the democratic processes are taking place uninterruptedly and new mentality is more and more important. In this context I will tackle more with the questions of the international situation.

Speaking of the situation in Yugoslavia, which keeps aggravating with every passing day, he appreciated the great contribution of the European Community, the commitment of France to solve the crisis. President dwelt particularly on the situation in Kosovo and the right of the Albanian people living in there territories for self-determination. He said that recently the Albanians in Kosovo declared the Republic of Kosovo a sovereign and independent state by means of referendum. This is their legitimate right. In our opinion the problem of the Albanians in Kosovo and other provinces of Yugoslavia should enjoy a vast support by the world public opinion.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, after expressing his satisfaction over this visit and the reception extended to him, said that he observed in his meetings that all social strata seethe with the desire to forge ahead on the road of democracy. It is not easy, he said, to carry out such great democratic transformations. It calls for patience, because they really can be realized by means of a new mentality which gives an impulse to these processes, he said. You are the best example of this mentality.

France has the good wish to help your country from the economic point of view and in the field of legislation, qualification of specialists, etc., and the experts of both sides will materialize them.

Speaking of the developments in Yugoslavia, Roland Dumas said that things are not as before. New solutions must be given to the fresh problems we are faced with. No-one can prevent people from being independent. This reality must be realized by all the countries and violence, conflicts must be avoided by means of democratic ways these fundamental principles should be also applied for the issue of Kosovo and they should be solved by means of dialogue, without terror and violence.

Roland Dumas conveyed to President Ramiz Alia the warm congratulations of President Francois Mitterrand.

The meeting was also attended by Muhamet Kapllani, foreign minister, and Krenar Loloci, president's juridical secretary.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in the Republic of Albania Michel Boulmer.

Holds News Conference

AU1010204091 Tirana ATA in English 1911 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA)—On occasion of his visit to Albania, the French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas gave on October 10 a press conference in one of the surroundings of "Dajti " Hotel in Tirana.

First of all I want to congratulate all the political authorities who received me, the president, the prime minister, and my colleague and friend, Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani. My visit, he said, is the first visit of a French

foreign minister to Albania. It marks the end of an historic anomaly. One observes that Albania has changed since political pluralism is established here and I also noted this in the meeting I had today with representatives of political parties.

Further on the French foreign minister said that France is full ready to help Albania in the economic, political and cultural areas. It is ready to cooperate with Albania in all the areas, in the bilateral ones and the international field as well. We discussed with the president, the prime minister and foreign minister and observe that we share the same preoccupations. We are of the same opinion for the solution of the Yugoslav issue and uphold that the Albanians living in their own territories in Yugoslavia, detached from this country called Albania, should have their rights.

Then he answered the questions of reporters. Answering the question on the aids France will accord to Albania, the French minister said that we have decided to convene ahead of time the mixed cultural commission, and we will do the same for the other commissions as well. We have drafted [word indistinct] to help Albania even in sectors with priority. This visit, he said, envisages intensive exchanges in the economic, financial, cultural fields for the future.

Answering the question on the attitude of France with regard to the proclamation of the Republic of Kosovo as a sovereign and independent state, Mr. Roland Dumas said that France abides by the principle of self-determination of the nations.

With regard to the cooperation between the two countries, Dumas hailed the creation of the two joint Albanian-French enterprises and wished they increase in numbers.

As for the Albanian refugees in France, the minister said that they discussed with the Albanian authorities for the return of those who wish to. Upon their will some of them were settled in the south of France and to this end I assured the support of my electors in this region. Everything is well arranged for them there. Everyone lives where he wants to, this is the principle of freedom.

Meets With Opposition Leaders

AU1010204491 Tirana ATA in English 1928 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA)—On October 10, the foreign minister of the French Republic, Roland Dumas, met in the residence of the French ambassador in Tirana with representatives of the Democratic Party, of the Republican Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Agrarian Party, the Independent Trade Unions, the Human Rights Defence Forum, of the clergy, etc.

On occasion of the visit of the French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas to Albania, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of France in Tirana, Michel Boulmer, gave a cocktail at his seat in Tirana.

The Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani gave a dinner in "Dajti" Hotel in honour of the minister of state, foreign minister of the Republic of France, Roland Dumas. Present were Premier Ylli Bufi, the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Kastriot Islami, and others .

The foreign minister of the Republic of France, Roland Dumas left our country on October 10.

He was seen off at the airport by the Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani and other officials.

Present to see him off was the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in the Republic of Albania, Michel Boulmer.

Justice Minister Approves Popular Unity Party

AU1010163391 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1430 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] On 10 October, the justice minister approved the application of the Initiating Commission for the creation of the Albanian Popular Unity Party [Partia e Bashkimit Popullor te Shqiperise], having observed that its program, statute, and other documents are in accordance with the Law on the Main Constitutional Dispositions and the Law on Political Parties. His order for the creation of the Albanian Popular Unity Party, which has been delivered to the Initiating Commission, comes into effect immediately.

Democratic Party's First Assembly Reported

AU1010152391 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Oct 91 pp 1-2

[Article by Luan M. Rama: "The 'Democratic' Face of the Democratic Party"]

[Text] The Democratic Party [PDSh] held its First National Assembly in Tirana between 27 and 30 September. No doubt, this gathering was an important event in the life of this opposition party, and not for the PDSh alone. The assembly was an event of importance for the country's entire political life. This is why the entire democratic Albanian public and all the country's political and social forces, including the Socialist Party's members and sympathizers, looked forward to and followed the assembly with particular respect and attention. The Socialist Party sincerely welcomed this assembly without any prejudice and with a benevolent desire to see the PDSh crystallize and consolidate itself as an honest democratic force in the service of the high interests of the people and the homeland and to the benefit of democracy and Albania.

Assembly of, But Not for, the PDSh...

It is natural for any party congress, assembly, or conference to focus primarily on a scientific analysis of the work of the party itself during a certain period of time. At the same time, it will lay down the party's program,

and so forth. When we say this, we do not in any sense exclude a critical attitude to phenomena during the time under consideration and relations with other political parties and the whole of society, and do not see these things as goals in themselves, in isolation from the party. However, what did the PDSh have to say on these problems at its first assembly? Nothing, apart from the occasional word in Sali Berisha's long report or in one or two of the speeches. Even the criticisms that were raised did not tackle the core of the problem but dealt with subsidiary and trivial issues. For instance, the ministers Genc Ruli and Agim Mero were criticized for "weaknesses in their cadre policies," or there were other "criticisms," claiming that "the PDSh's ministers should have done more to help the PDSh," as if they had been appointed to serve the PDSh and not the people in these difficult days. Are these not symptoms of a party-state of the kind that we have all, including the PDSh, criticized?

The PDSh assembly ended. However, if we ask what alternative the PDSh offers us for emerging from the crisis, one wonders if anyone knows what to reply. What about the party's political and ideological platform? What was said about the PDSh's weaknesses during the 10 months of its existence? What stratum of the population does it support and represent? What is its standpoint on the former landowners, the old tribal chiefs [bajraktare], and estate-owners [bejlere]? These are some of the problems that this assembly should have explained because, after all, our democratic public is interested in learning to whom the PDSh as a party belongs. However, the PDSh's ideologists saw fit to set these "small problems" to one side and to deal with weightier issues, such as the struggle against communism, the struggle against the Socialist Party, (the struggle among themselves?), and other issues that "help to strengthen Albania's unity"?!...

The fact is worth stressing that, even in those sections of the report and the speeches that discussed the PDSh, unstinted eulogies and the obvious megalomania of a tribal chief took the place of realism and even went as far as the typical epithets of the monist era, such as "the hero of the democratic movement in Albania," and so forth, and so forth.

A critical and objective analysis of the past is a difficult task incumbent on us all. It cannot in any way be accomplished by a single political force, even such a "specialized" one as the PDSh, and not by a certain group of people. We must all together judge the past (here is a problem on which cooperation is possible) with objectivity and patriotic honesty, without passion, party prejudice, or careerist ambition. In this way, every conclusion will benefit us and will not be considered erroneous tomorrow, and will lead toward national conciliation and not the division to which the a priori judgments of some of the PDSh's people point!

Pluralism, But Only Under the PDSh's Leadership!...

Not only this, but, if the PDSh is not in power, we have neither democracy nor pluralism. Oh God, what do we then need other parties for? The "historic report" laid great stress on this idea, which was also powerfully supported by the "hero of Albanian democracy," A. Hajdari, and some others. What sound logic! This is the real language of a "democrat."

"It (meaning the PDSh) must without fail take the lead in the struggle for democracy," Sali Berisha's report underlined at some point. In support of this idea, the report later stressed: "The PDSh has two choices, either to be a ruling party in a democratic state (PDSh = democracy) or to be the opposition in an undemocratic state." (?!) We have the right to ask whether it is only the PDSh that must without fail take the lead in the struggle for democracy, and whether other parties do not also have that right. I am thinking not only of the Socialist Party but also of the Republican and Social Democratic Parties and the other parties of the opposition. If we have a democratic state, can the PDSh not be in opposition? After all, pluralism does not arrange things to suit the PDSh's tastes.

Democracy does not mean only the PDSh. Democracy is the monopoly solely of the people. Therefore, more modesty, please, democratic gentlemen, because you do not seem to us entirely sincere in your thirst for power. There is not a shadow of doubt that the PDSh is aiming at power and nothing else, but this does not necessarily mean that it intends to establish a democratic regime. We remember that other people in history have issued such declarations before taking power, including some who later turned into dictators, of course, of various hues.

No one is denying the role the PDSh has played and is still playing in the consolidation of pluralist democracy in Albania, but that does not in any sense mean that the PDSh alone brought democracy to Albania and can lead it. Therefore, respected sirs, behave more modestly and with less eagerness for power, without shouting and malevolent insinuations against other people. If you deserve power, the people will give it to you.

An Assembly Against the Socialist Party and the President

Anyone who followed the PDSh assembly closely, whether in the hall or from the fragments broadcast on television, will have had no difficulty in noticing that it was more than anything else an assembly against the president of the Republic, Comrade Ramiz Alia, and against the Socialist Party and its leadership. There were even medieval inquisitional voices calling for the Socialist Party's dissolution, and there was Neritan Ceka's speech, in which he said that "the Socialist Party does not exist!?..." This was the greatest revelation of the PDSh's (anti)democratic assembly. In which democratic country has one party asked for the dissolution of another? In which country whose vital need of the day is national unity has one party that is called "democratic" called for war against the members of another party, purely and simply because it had a communist past? It is

a good thing the Socialist Party "scares you" with its own past, but did not Mr. Sali Berisha wield more power than those who lead the Socialist Party today?....

The attitudes taken toward the speeches of Gramoz Pashko and Prec Zogaj, speeches striking for their realism and objectivity, also show how "democratic" the PDSh assembly was. Was the heckling not a warning to other intellectuals (I am not thinking of those without degrees) not to speak out against the idea of bringing forward the elections, because...

The Socialist Party has not asked and does not intend to ask for the dissolution of the PDSh. It does not say that there are no democrats in the PDSh. However, if Neritan Ceka has discovered that "the Socialist Party is a non-existent phantom," why is he worried by it? Can anyone be frightened by something that does not exist? If, in his view, the Socialist Party does not exist, against whom is the PDSh in opposition? However, these attitudes and declarations prove to the people that "the PDSh is a genuinely democratic party."

The attitude maintained by the PDSh assembly toward the president of the Republic is no less antidemocratic, anticonstitutional, and illogical. It goes as far as calling Ramiz Alia a servant of the Serbs and their agent, of course, without facts, because, at age 18, he fought with a rifle in his hands to liberate the Albanian lands that are now under Yugoslavia. It was a good thing he was not called the Serbs' bridegroom.

Sali Berisha, talking about one of his revelations and the "coup d'etat within the state" planned in Albania, said that it in general failed, but Ramiz Alia nevertheless succeeded in creating an illegal Presidential Council! Very nice, but have they forgotten so soon that it was the Republicans, led by Sabri Godo, who first put forward the idea of the Presidential Council? Or were they too involved in the coup d'etat?

Albania is living through difficult times. The value of every political force and every individual lies in a patriotic and tolerant attitude that shows itself in a desire for the people's general good. In this context, the PDSh, too, can play a major role if it truly commits itself to the good of democracy and Albania and not only "to the good of" its own leaders. In his greeting addressed to the PDSh assembly, the distinguished intellectual Rexhep Qosja said, "Albania will be stronger if Albanians truly love love each other." There is, therefore, no more suitable time to show that we genuinely love each other. However, we will never succeed in what Rexhep Qosja says and what Albania and the national cause call for if we insult and ignore each other, if we do not respect each individual in his own work and in the party or association of which he is a member, and if we do not realize and accept, genuinely and not only in words, that democracy is the property of all the people.

Reportage on Croatian Prime Minister's Visit

Greguric, Popov Hold Talks

AU1010143291 Sofia BTA in English 1359 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Report by Ognyan Branichev: "First Visit by Croatian Prime Minister"]

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA)—We have come to a traditional friend of the Croatian people, said Dr. Franjo Greguric, prime minister of the Republic of Croatia, upon his arrival here. The guest told journalists that there were many common aspects in the historical and cultural heritage of the Croatian and the Bulgarian people. But now we should lay the emphasis on economic cooperation, Dr. Greguric said.

The Croatian prime minister had talks with the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr. Dimitur Popov. We are happy that you found a possibility to come to Bulgaria in these difficult days for Croatia, the Bulgarian prime minister said. Dr. Greguric was to arrive in Bulgaria last week but his visit was postponed because of the aggravation of the situation in Croatia.

Mr. Popov repeatedly stressed Bulgaria's principled stand on the events in Yugoslavia and expressed the hope that things there would finally turn to the better.

The Croatian prime minister said that the military actions have somewhat subsided. The guest took off from the airport of the Austrian city of Graz because the Zagreb airport is closed.

The leader of the Bulgarian Government described the activities of the Yugoslav Army and of the "so-called Presidency" in Yugoslavia as a military coup. He said that the new Yugoslav authorities which have seized the powers of the Federal Parliament are illegitimate.

Mr. Popov mentioned his talks yesterday with Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of Germany, who was on a brief official visit here. The stand set forth by the chief German diplomat coincided completely with the Bulgarian stand on the problems of Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarian and the Croatian prime minister are to continue their talks which will be attended by other officials too. After the talks the Croatian prime minister will be received by the Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev and will give a press conference.

President Receives Greguric

AU1010195391 Sofia BTA in English 1934 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA)—The military operations against Croatia are conducted by neo-Communists and there is the danger of their spreading outside the borders of Yugoslavia, Croatia's Prime Minister Franjo Greguric, who arrived on a visit here today, said. At his meeting with Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev, Mr. Greguric did not rule out the possibility of the conflict affecting Yugoslavia's neighbour, Bulgaria included.

President Zhelev confirmed Bulgaria's principled position on the conflict in Yugoslavia that recognizes the Yugoslav peoples' right to self-determination. As to recognizing the independence of Croatia and Slovenia, the president said that Bulgaria would take such a step after the great powers do. He motivated this position by pointing out that as the question is about neighbour-countries, somebody might accuse Bulgaria of acting from self-interested motives.

Self-determination should be achieved by peaceful means, without interference of the Army and without violations, the Bulgarian president stressed.

The leader of Croatia's Government explained that now the Yugoslav Army is Serbian in fact, because Croatians, Slovenians and other nations' representatives have been removed from it.

Bulgarian Prime Minister Dimitur Popov attended the meeting, too.

Greguric Holds News Conference

LD1010211991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia no longer exists, while my arrival in Bulgaria is the first visit abroad by the prime minister of the Republic of Croatia since its full proclamation and disassociation from Yugoslavia, Croatian Prime Minister Franjo Greguric said in Sofia tonight.

Greguric arrived today on an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgarian Prime Minister Dimitur Popov.

At a news conference organized immediately after the conclusion of talks, Greguric said that "Serbia and the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] are aggressors who want to overthrow the legal democratic authority and to return Croatia, under Yugoslavia's wing, to the command of Serbia and communist demagogy." According to Greguric, "the YPA, under the command of the Serbian leadership, specifically under Milosevic's, last year was purged of Slovenes, Croatians, Macedonians and most Muslims and now it is directly operating to achieve Greater Serbia." Greguric said that the Army committed many crimes, "killing peaceful people" and that "such things were not done by even Hitler and Mussolini." "Being an army of occupation, we demand that it leave the territory of Croatia and that it leaves behind its equipment and arms," he added.

Greguric declared that General Kadijevic "had been to the Soviet Union several times and that the military junta had been preparing a coup in Yugoslavia in agreement with the junta in Moscow."

Asked about the casualties to date, Greguric said that by 5 October, 730 fatalities and 4,730 injuries had been reported on the Croatian side. He added that the actual figures were very likely higher because "we never learned the truth about some places (Kijevo, Erdut)."

Greguric especially emphasized that in today's talks Croatia did not ask Bulgaria for military help and arms, nor would it do so. "We only asked the Bulgarian Government for diplomatic help, which it has already clearly given so far by its statements," the Croatian prime minister said.

The two prime ministers forecast a considerably wider economic cooperation, as well as the opening of bureaus in Zagreb and Sofia. Prime Minister Franjo Greguric tonight was also received by President Zhelyu Zhelev.

Sofia, Zagreb Bureaus To Open

AU1010203391 Sofia BTA in English 2012 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA)—The Republic of Croatia is not seeking military assistance from the Bulgarian authorities, it was pointed out at a press conference today. Mr. Franjo Greguric, prime minister of Croatia, and Mr. Dimitur Popov, prime minister of Bulgaria, said that such cooperation was out of the question. The leader of the Bulgarian Government confirmed this country's diplomatic support for Croatia which was highly appreciated by the guest. Mr. Popov stated that Bulgaria will observe the embargo on military supplies for Yugoslavia.

The guest has no information on whether the Yugoslav Communists are receiving any foreign aid. He said, however, that before the attempted coup in Moscow General Kadijevic had talked in secret several times with the then Soviet Minister of Defence General Yazov.

Mr. Greguric said that the problems of Croatia will be solved above all by the Croatians themselves and that the activation of its economic relations with Bulgaria would in fact be assistance rendered to the Croatian people. Today's talks between the government delegations of Bulgaria and Croatia led by the two prime ministers attention focused on economic relations. A group of economic experts worked parallel to the talks. It is quite probable that economic agreements be signed tomorrow. The processing of oil is a field of special mutual interest.

The guest believes that the international community should be more active in contributing to the settlement of the conflict in Yugoslavia. He finds it somewhat inert in this respect.

Mr. Greguric underlined that Yugoslavia does not exist any more. He compared the actions of the Yugoslav Army to those of Hitler and Mussolini. We should think about the time after the war, he said. The relations between Croatia and Bulgaria have never been strained, therefore there are good prospects for cooperation, he added.

The Bulgarian and the Croatian prime ministers reached an agreement on the establishment of offices in Sofia and Zagreb which will work for the promotion of relations in culture and science.

'Direct Friendly Relations' Desired

AU1110105691 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] The working visit to Bulgaria of Franjo Greguric, Croatian prime minister, continues. This morning, the intergovernment talks continued. Developing bilateral Bulgarian-Croatian cooperation, first of all in the fields of economy, culture, and science—fields in which the two friendly nations have traditionally cooperated and in which obviously there are good prospects of cooperating in the future—was discussed by experts.

Let me remind you that yesterday the sides agreed on opening offices in Bulgaria and Croatia—respectively, in Zagreb and Sofia.

During the political talks, Bulgaria confirmed its support for the Yugoslav nations' right to self-determination and own state, and reiterated its diplomatic support for the implementation of this right.

According to Sofia, the problems must be peacefully resolved. Any change of the existing interrepublican borders by force is absolutely unacceptable.

Bulgaria connects the issue of judicial recognition of the independence of the sovereign states of the former Yugoslav Federation with the outcome of the Hague conference on Yugoslavia under EC auspices. The Croatian side showed understanding for this position. Croatia connects this first visit of its prime minister to Sofia with the good prospects of establishing direct friendly relations between Bulgaria and Croatia in accordance with the democratic norms of international relations and within the framework of new Europe.

U.S. Department of State Said To Support DPS

AU1010222091 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 7 Oct 91 p 1

[Report by Radka Petrova from Kurdzhali: "The Participation of the Rights and Freedoms Movement Was Predetermined From Across the Ocean"]

[Text] A letter from the U.S. Department of State warned that if the Movement for Rights and Freedoms [DPS] did not participate in the elections the United States would revise its attitude toward Bulgaria. The announcement was made by one of the speakers addressing a major DPS rally in Kurdzhali. This is how even our last doubts about the reason the independent Bulgarian organs registered the DPS as a participant in the coming elections were dispelled.

The DPS will claim several ministerial posts in the future cabinet, and leader Ahmed Dogan declared that he has

special claims for the Ministry of Internal Affairs. More than a dozen speakers took the floor at the aforementioned rally, accusing the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] of all of the deadly sins. They claimed that the Communists should be sent to the other end of the world and that the best thing would be if they did not exist at all. One speaker even pointed out that the rally was unnecessary, considering that the DPS had already won the election in Kurdzhali.

The learned scholar Prof. Dimitur Sepetliev even made a sensational announcement by disclosing that Bulgaria is a multinational state inhabited by two nations. It was also declared that the boycott of educational institutions will continue until total victory is achieved, while, in the future private schools, the Turkish language will be taught 40 hours per week instead of four hours per week. It was proposed to build a monument to the DPS in Kurdzhali. The first step toward this initiative was already accomplished on the evening that Georgi Dimitrov's monument in the center of Kurdzhali was decorated with the crescent and the star—the state symbols of Turkey.

Zhelev Call to Nation: 'Vote for Democracy'

AU1010191791 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA)—In an address to the nation published here today President Zhelyu Zhelev called on all Bulgarians to show political and civic activity in the coming elections. Non-participation in the elections would be "refusal to participate in the solving of the vital problem of the Bulgarian people: where are we heading to and at what speed?," President Zhelev said this evening, only two days before the elections.

Guided by the outcome of these elections the West (and no longer only the West,) will decide whether to trust us and to render us unreserved support or to adopt a reserved attitude and view us as a people which is not ripe for democracy, which has not broken with communism and is therefore not worthy of entering the European structures and institutions, the address of the president reads. Dr. Zhelev stressed the importance of these elections in the preservation of the peaceful transition to democracy, in stepping up the economic reform, in stopping the outflow of young and talented people from this country and in curbing the criminality rate, etc.

Vote for democracy. Vote for those political parties and coalitions which you consider to be democratic, democratic not only in their words but also in their deeds the president said. He noted the necessity to support those political forces in the elections which have shown a genuine desire, energy and resolution to realize the decommunization of this country as quickly as possible, to free it of all relapses of the past.

The elections may become a turning point in the history of Bulgaria which will either take Bulgaria on the shortest route to her worthy place among the civilized peoples in Europe and the world or will show that she is incapable of making a resolute break with her communist past which will deepen the crisis and may result in violence, riots and civil war, President Zhelev said.

The struggle for the victory of democracy at these elections, the struggle for Bulgaria's parting with communism once and for all should unite us as a nation and not divide and oppose us, Dr. Zhelev said. In conclusion he called for greater tolerance for the political opponents.

CEC: No Final Election Results Before 20 Oct

AU1010112991 Sofia BTA in English 0915 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA)—According to the final figures of the Central Electoral Commission (CEC), qualified voters in Bulgaria total 6,519,338. Mistakes were stricken off from the electoral registers: 94,000 names appeared twice in them. About 135,000 Bulgarians presumably live abroad. According to the Ministry of the Interior, over half million Bulgarians are abroad at present, no one can say how many of them will return for the elections. According to a CEC member, the voter turn-out on October 13 is expected to be between 6.25 million and 6.3 million.

CEC officials told a press conference that no official results can be expected before October 20.

Kozloduy Nuclear Plant 6th Reactor Reactivated

AU1010161991 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Our correspondent Veselin Angelov reports that today at 1512 the sixth reactor of the Kozloduy Nuclear Plant was reactivated and incorporated in the power-supply system. The repair of the reactor, which was done by experts from the Nuclear Power Supply Administration, was completed on time. The capacity of the reactor will gradually be increased until full capacity is reached.

Constitutional Court Members Sworn In

AU1010121891 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 4 Oct 91 p 1

[Report by Mitko Bozhkov: "Twelve Members of Constitutional Court Sworn In"]

[Text] On 3 October, the 12 members of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Bulgaria were sworn in in the presence of Nikolay Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; President Zhelyu Zhelev; and Dimitur Lozanchev, chairman of the Supreme Court. Prime Minister Dimitur Popov, deputies, and journalists also attended the ceremony.

The following members of the Constitutional Court were sworn in: Aleksandur Arabadzhiev, Asen Manov, Ivan

Purvanov, Lyuben Kornezov, Milena Zhavinska, Milcho Kostov, Mladen Danailov, Neno Nenovski, Nikolay Pavlov, Pencho Penev, Todor Chipev, and Tsanko Stoychev. Mr. Danailov, 69, is the oldest member of the Constitutional Court, and Mr. Arabadzhiev the youngest. The only female representative, Ms. Zhavinska, has solid judicial experience—she has been in the field for 28 years.

At the first official meeting, on 10 October, the first chairman of the Constitutional Court will be elected.

BSP Daily Criticizes Cuts in Military Budget

AU1010155991 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 5 Oct 91 p 2

[Report by Evgeni Gavrilov: "Poverty Has Reached the Army"]

[Text] Nearly 1 billion leva should be provided by 10 October 1991 for the needs of the Bulgarian Army. If not, serious problems are likely to emerge in connection with the supply of necessary armaments, ammunition, and technical spare parts. According to the Law on the Updated State Budget, the Ministry of Defense should be allocated a total of 4473.4 million leva, of which 2,770 million is required for the supplies to the rear.

Within the first nine months of 1991, the Ministry of Finance approved a budget amounting to 2,160.7 million leva for the Ministry of Defense, which is 918.7 leva less than the amounts originally envisaged. According to contracts signed for the import of Army equipment, 310 million leva worth of letters of credit should have been opened by 1 August 1991, and additional letters of credit worth 410 million leva were expected to be opened by 1 October 1991. As a matter of fact, letters of credit worth no more than 78 million leva have been opened so far, which could prevent the supplies from being delivered and entail serious consequences for the Army's combat readiness.

As a result of the lack of financial resources, the Ministry of Defense has stopped its payments for goods and services, to a value of 706 million leva.

Further Decline in Production Reported

AU1010205091 Sofia BTA in English 2035 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA)—Production in Bulgaria is still on the decline, it is said in the report on production activity in the nine-month period of 1991 released by the National Statistical Institute. Output has dropped by 21 percent compared with the same period last year and by 29.3 percent as against the January-September period of 1989.

In September 189 enterprises produced 8 percent less than they did in August. Since the beginning of the year the number of enterprises producing less than they did in 1990 has been growing, the main reason being the shortage of raw materials and non-realization of ready products.

223 thousand people have become redundant since the beginning of the year, 45.4 percent of them being previously engaged in the industrial sector.

The average monthly pay including compensations is 670 leva. In August it was 886 leva.

The prices of consumer goods and services have also gone up, though at a slower pace. The index of prices is 103.8 percent as against August and 504.3 percent compared with December 1990.

Agriculture may suffer losses as the harvest of some crops has been delayed.

In October the output of Bulgarian enterprises is expected to be about 18 billion leva at current prices.

Small-Scale Enterprises Fund Established

AU1010175191 Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA)—The Small-Scale Enterprises Fund has already been constituted and it is expected to start crediting small private companies by the end of October, Mr. Ivan Pushkarov, minister of industry, trade and services, told a news conference today.

At its first sitting yesterday the board of the fund, chaired by Mr. Pushkarov, decided to give credits at a lower interest rate representing 50 percent of the current basic interest rate.

The Small-Scale Enterprises fund should function as a self-reproducing financial one, Minister Pushkarov said. It will not be used for giving aid but for granting credits under favourable terms and conditions. Control mechanisms will also be applied and if the money is not used for what it has been intended for, the respective enterprise may be deprived of the concessions granted.

The fund starts from scratch. At the proposal of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Services which the Council of Ministers is expected to approve shortly, the first amount of 17 million leva will be transferred from the Youth Techno-Scientific Endeavour Fund closed down some time ago. Further on means will be raised through contributions made by its members, the national budget and the interest accrued on granted credits. It is relied on some aid from the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the PHARE [Economic Reconstruction Aid for Poland and Hungary] Programme.

The fund will be serviced by the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank which will control the movement of credits and will report to the board every three months.

World Bank Sees Reform at 'Critical Stage'

AU0910181991 Sofia BTA in English 1530 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA)—Over the last nine months the economic conditions for the development of economic relations with the European Community and the United States improved, a new system of settlements with the East European countries was introduced, and Bulgarian exporters enjoy more favourable regulations, Mr. Atanas Paparizov, who has been minister of foreign economic relations since the beginning of the year, told a news conference today.

Mr. Paparizov announced the World Bank's assessment of the steps taken by Dimitur Popov's government for stabilizing the economy. The general assessment is that the government has done a lot but that the economic reform has reached a critical stage. Its pace has slowed down and economic activity is on the downturn. According to World Bank experts, the slowdown is due to the disintegration of the CEMA, the shrinkage in domestic consumption and the limited inflow of foreign investments. There are other causes for the slowdown: lack of unanimity on privatization, insecurity and unclear economic activity regulations. The restricted application of the reform has led to the dismantling of the old structures without establishing a competitive market, according to World Bank experts. They criticize the government's decision to subsidize a lower interest rate in agriculture.

The World Bank sets certain conditions for granting the second tranche of the 100 million dollar loan, Mr. Paparizov said. The World Bank demands a further fulfillment of the programme on economic stabilization cleared with the International Monetary Fund and a further analysis and transformation of Bulgaria's foreign debt. The experts praise the reform in the trade policy but believe the rate of the lev against the dollar is deterring import while encouraging export.

A major condition is to work out a privatization system and adopt a programme for its implementation. It is recommended that the private sector's share should rise from 2 percent in 1991 to 8 percent in 1992, 15 percent in 1993 and 30 percent in 1994; in agriculture the recommended percentages are 15 in 1991, 40 in 1992, 60 in 1993, and 85 in 1994. In this respect the World Bank finds a certain delay and recommends an accelerated enforcement of the Land Act.

The World Bank believes that 70 banks are too many for Bulgaria and finds it necessary to start structuring and consolidating the banks in keeping with the Banking and Credit Act. It is also necessary to restructure state-owned enterprises which should become joint-stock companies.

A major task of the future government will be to restrict the growth of inter-company credit, the World Bank recommends. The Ministry of Finance has agreed to set up a service monitoring inter-company debts because big-size unprofitable enterprises can cause small-size effective enterprises to go bankrupt.

The World Bank recommends that fuel prices be deregulated entirely and a system of social welfare payments (pensions, benefits, child benefits) be set up.

Federal Assembly Ends Session; Results Reported

LD1010094391 Prague CSTK in English
2050 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 9 (CSTK)—The 17th joint session of the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament), which ended today, passed the screening law, the law on small businesses, and the law on association in political parties.

The session lasted for nine days.

70 deputies took the floor in the debate on the screening law. In the bill's final form the originally proposed range of persons temporarily barred from public posts was considerably extended. Leftist and centrist deputies charged that the adopted law is at variance with international conventions. Political observers describe the law as a parliamentary victory for the right and a definitive defeat of communism.

The parliament rejected a draft amendment to the bill on extrajudicial rehabilitations providing the return of property to former Czechoslovak citizens living abroad and to persons who were stripped of their Czechoslovak citizenship.

In spite of an urgent appeal by Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel at the beginning of the session, discussion of a government bill on procedural measures for holding a referendum was postponed until the next session opening October 29, after the Czech and Slovak National Councils (parliaments) debate the issue.

Czech Council Rejects Quick Constitution Process

LD1010144791 Prague CSTK in English
1309 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Prague OCt 9 (CSTK)—The Czechoslovak parliament did not approve here today a proposal by Roman Zelenay, deputy for the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS), that the parliament urge the Czech and Slovak parliaments to accelerate the process of adopting the new constitutions of the Czech and Slovak republics.

Zelenay explained his proposal by the recognition of the right of nations to self-determination until secession, and respect for the sovereignty of a nation and its right to freely arrange its national and state life.

On the basis of the new constitutions the Czech and Slovak parliaments would continue drafting a state treaty between the two constituent republics of Czechoslovakia, Zelenay said at the 17th joint session of the Czechoslovak parliament House of the People and House of Nations.

The state treaty would serve as a basis for drafting a Czechoslovak constitution.

The HZDS deputies and those for the Slovak National Party (SNS) in the House of Nations left in protest against the rejection of the proposal. The number of deputies in the House was too low for a vote to be taken on another proposal submitted on the same issue by the Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA).

Slovak Council Rejects Bills Aimed at Sovereignty

LD1010094291 Prague CSTK in English
2119 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Text] Bratislava Oct 8 (CSTK)—The Slovak Government today rejected three Slovak parliament bills designed to further moves toward Slovak sovereignty.

The bills would have given Slovak laws precedence over federal ones in Slovakia, allowed the republic to hold its own referendums, and established an official name, state symbol, and flag of Slovakia.

Slovak Premier Jan Carnogursky told reporters the defeated bills were unconstitutional.

"It would be premature to pass such legislation while a treaty (between the Czech and Slovak republics) and (new) constitutions are being drafted," he said.

He noted that the Slovak flag would probably need to be changed in future, as it is identical to the flag adopted by the Russian Federation.

Carnogursky said he will travel to the United States at the end of the week to attend an international Catholic conference.

Slovak Arms Makers Criticize Sales Suspension

LD1010152491 Prague CSTK in English
1401 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 10 (CSTK)—The Czechoslovak government's decision to suspend sales of heavy weaponry to the Middle East pending the convocation of a regional peace conference is condemned as disastrous by Slovak arms producers, although the federal Foreign Trade Ministry supports the move.

A commercial representative of the heavy engineering works at Martin, central Slovakia, which is Czechoslovakia's major arms producer, is quoted by the leftist paper RUDE PRAVO today as saying that the suspension announced October 8 is a "catastrophe".

The subcontractor of the Martin enterprise, the heavy engineering works at Dubnica nad Vahom, central Slovakia, said according to RUDE PRAVO that a temporary ban on arms exports need not seriously affect the plant but a permanent ban would be disastrous.

The Czechoslovak deputy foreign trade minister, Jiri Brabec, confirmed to RUDE PRAVO that the ban affects the planned delivery of T-72 tanks to Syria which aroused anxiety in Israel and provoked a U.S. protest last spring. Brabec said though his ministry is aware of the

problems which the decision may cause to the country's arms industry, the ministry approves the step. He stressed that the Slovak government and the producers concerned were consulted on the decision in advance.

Czechoslovak arms manufacturers, once big foreign currency earners for the country, are now cutting back on arms production and converting to civilian programmes. The social consequences of the cutbacks have hit hardest in Slovakia, where 80 per cent of the industry is located. About 73,000 people were employed in the industry as a whole in 1987. This number is to be reduced to about 50,000 people this year and to 15,000 by the end of 1992.

Miklosko Views Current Military, Political Issues

LD1010142691 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1100 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Slovak National Council [SNR] Chairman Frantisek Miklosko today visited the soldiers and civilian employees of the Eastern Military District as part of the assessment of the last training period. His visit follows the visit to this district on Monday by Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky. Peter Toman and Igor Matlon have compiled a report on his visit:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] In the opening analysis of the last training period, Major General Jozef Tuchyna, Eastern Military District commander, recalled that the Army had passed through a complex period in which a new defensive military doctrine was formulated and a new defense law put into effect. The important task of this period is the redeployment of military units and equipment. In this connection, Maj. Gen. Tuchyna said:

[Tuchyna] The troops' redeployment and the buildup of the troops of the district is proceeding according to schedule. In some units, we are even a little ahead of schedule. According to this year's plan alone, we will be withdrawing the 3d Radio-Electronic Combat Mixed Regiment [Zmiesany pluk radioelektronickeho boja] to Sturovo Garrison, even though this withdrawal was planned for the end of next year.

[Reporter] A passage of his speech, which was especially critical, dealt with the discipline in the Army. He recalled the increase of extraordinary events, such as the thefts of arms and ammunition, but also the deaths of soldiers and the cases of bullying. It is not just by chance that a number of personnel measures were taken in the units where these events took place. A number of measures in the next training period is targeted at this sphere, too.

I realize what the Army has to go through at present, said Chairman Frantisek Miklosko at the beginning of his speech, because the entire preceding period faced pressure due to its ideological decomposition. The Army must, therefore, be given back the place it truly deserves. Mr. Miklosko then dealt with a political analysis of current developments in Czechoslovakia. He emphasized that we are now undergoing the most critical political development since November 1989. This is influenced by the factors of international and domestic policy. Of the former, Frantisek Miklosko mentioned the breakup of the Soviet empire, paying special attention to the nationalist problems that are developing in the Ukraine. He also spoke about Yugoslavia, which is another seat of tension, and about social tension in Romania and Bulgaria. The escalation of tension can be expected in all these places. However, problems exist even in the relatively stabilized countries of the former eastern bloc. For example, there is an unstable political scene in Poland, and Hungary has problems with national minorities in neighboring countries.

Frantisek Miklosko can see two vulnerable points on our domestic political scene. First, the talks between the Czech and Slovak political spheres keep crashing, especially due to misunderstandings with regard to the division of powers and over the future philosophy of the state set up. A possible referendum is encountering huge problems. At issue is the adoption of the law on the division of assets and the questions to be asked in the referendum itself. From this ensues the possibility to take shortcuts when tackling this issue. This could mean disintegration and chaos. But Frantisek Miklosko went on to say:

[Miklosko] A period is approaching when the chance to solve things will cease to exist. It is a period when it will be necessary to decide whether these things should be adjourned for the next legislature or legislatures. From a political viewpoint, this is not a simple situation, because it could mean some kind of political defeat in the pre-election struggle. It could mean that the political forces that were in power did not manage to resolve the basic political problems. In addition, the timespan, which is getting shorter, generates certain tension and nervousness. There are times when I have the feeling that both sides have already dug themselves into the trenches. From these trenches, one side is suspecting the other side of wanting to play a trick, as one can put it, in this shortage of time and in this nervousness. Despite all this, I am, of course, deeply optimistic as to our ability to find the final solution in this respect. [passage omitted]

Deep down, I still remain optimistic although, even now, we feel the need to draw attention to the possible danger of a compressed timescale that might lead to some hasty decisions, whether they are made by the legislature or other bodies.

[Reporter] The second issue is the law on screening, which will be the most serious political shock the society will have suffered since November 1981, said the SNR chairman. I can imagine, he went on to say, that by adopting this law we are entering ground with which we have no experience. The law on screening could lead also to attempts to destabilize the society, for example, in the form of escalation of nationalist endeavors that could lead to Slovakia's breaking away from the federation.

This law concerns members of the Czechoslovak Army in the posts of colonel and above. At the end of his speech, Frantisek Miklosko appealed to the Army to stand in this period on the side of the protection of democracy and to fulfill the tasks society expects of it. [end recording]

Carnogursky Discusses State Economic Difficulties

AU1010152291 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 5 Oct 91 p 3

[Extract from interview with Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky broadcast on Slovak Radio on 4 October: "We Are Seeking Systemic Measures"]

[Text] Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky replied to a question on the economic situation in Slovakia during his regular Slovak Radio interview broadcast on 4 October:

"It was stated at the Slovak Government Economic Council session that, during our transition to the principles of a market economy, we proceeded from specific hypotheses; however, the results so far from the majority of vital sectors indicate that there has been a considerable departure from these hypotheses. For example, a five percent decline was envisaged for the nationwide gross national product; however, Slovakia alone has recorded a 10 percent decline. The rate of inflation is 20 percent higher than the envisaged rate of 30 percent. Our economic problems are more grave than we anticipated. We are striving to resolve them either individually, with the assistance of individual enterprises, especially the larger ones, or by taking systemic measures that affect specific economic branches. Many participants in the Economic Council session on 30 September agreed that the state should enter into economic life more radically, especially since the market—which would automatically regulate economic processes—has not yet become established. Monday's [7 October] extraordinary Finance Council session is one of the specific measures that the government is preparing. A final decision should be made regarding the so-called writing off of enterprises' debts. In this connection, I had to write a letter to Federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa, in which I said that if the Federal Government does not make a decision on this issue, we in Slovakia will make it ourselves. Let us hope that this matter is cleared up. We in Slovakia could do this ourselves, but the effectiveness of this step would be reduced because of the close connections between Slovak and Czech enterprises. Another topic of discussion was what percentage of the enterprises' property should be put into so-called coupon privatization. At the moment, opinion—and especially the Federal Government's opinion—is hovering at around 90 percent or more of the value of the property. The opinion prevailing in our discussions is that it should be less—around 30 percent, or a maximum of 40 percent, of the value of the property. These measures should also help in keeping the economy on course. A specific improvement has already been recorded on the basis of measures that we adopted at the end of the spring, that is, impulses rejuvenating the economy. Finally, the money that was distributed from the budget surpluses during the first six months of the year has already begun to have an effect. Thus, the state's financial management is thus guaranteed until the end of the year."

Provisions of Screening Law, Reactions Reported

AU1010152891 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 91 pp 1-2

[Nada Adamickova, Marie Koenigova report: "Screening Law Approved"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] According to the version of the screening law approved yesterday, the ban on employment applies to posts in the following state bodies and organizations: state administration bodies, the Czechoslovak Army, the Federal Police Corps, the presidential office, the offices of the Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council, the offices of all three governments, [state] radio and television, CSTK, state-owned enterprises, shareholding companies in which the state is the sole shareholder, foreign trade enterprises, budget-funded and subsidized organizations, state funds, state-owned banks, the Czechoslovak State Bank, supreme judicial bodies, and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and Slovak Academy of Sciences Presidiums. The ban applies to those posts in these organizations that are filled by election, appointment, or assignment [ustanoveni].

These posts must not be filled by people who, between February 1948 and November 1989, were: members of the State Security Corps [StB]; are registered as StB resident agents, agents, holders of a rented conspiratorial apartment, informers, ideological collaborators, or conscious StB collaborators; secretaries of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] and the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] bodies from district committees upward; members of CPCZ and CPSL presidia from district committees upward; members of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee, and the Central Committees of other republic-wide party bodies; those in these bodies who were involved in the political guidance of the National Security Corps; People's Militia members; members of Action Committees and screening commissions; and students of some military colleges in the USSR.

Exemptions from the enactment of the law can be granted, only in justified cases, by the CSFR minister of interior, the director of the Federal Information and Security Service, and the director of the Federal Police Corps for employees of their own departments.

Exemptions from the law also apply to people who had worked in the aforementioned positions between 1 January 1968 and 1 May 1969.

The law will be valid for five years. It provides the possibility of court reexamination of the correctness of decisions that lead to an employment ban. [passage omitted]

We asked two members of the government, Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Rychetsky and Interior Minister Jan Langos, what they think about the approved law.

P. Rychetsky: There Will Be Problems in the Council of Europe

Pavel Rychetsky (Civic Movement): I have serious doubts whether we will manage to put this law into effect in the first place. The concept of the government bill, which insisted on a case-by-case approach, has been abandoned. The government's draft did not specify as a condition for an employment ban a citizen's past membership in some group, but specified a citizen's participation in violations of human rights as a member of a group. The shift that has occurred in the Federal Assembly could lead to this law being understood as a law that applies to the principle of collective guilt. An example of this is that the mere membership, be it for only one day, in the People's Militia, at any point in the last 40 years, would be a reason to bar a person from his profession, without the possibility of having the case reexamined.

Despite all its intricacies, the law will probably miss its aim, just like last year's Legal Measure of the Federal Assembly Presidium, which was to make possible the replacement of discredited ranking personnel. I am afraid that the result will not be any different now. The only difference is that this law has now become part of our legal system, in defiance of the fact that, in some of its aspects, it goes beyond generally-recognized principles.

Neither the exemption for the president nor for a commission passed, if it is ascertained that a person had been forced to collaborate under a threat to his life and that he had not caused any harm to anyone [sentence as published]. This is an indiscriminate law that will not be of great practical significance but that will cause us big problems in the Council of Europe.

Jan Langos: I Am Satisfied

Jan Langos (Public Against Violence movement): In the Legislative Council and in the government, I pushed for precisely those principles that are contained in the law that has just been passed. I am therefore personally satisfied. But as a member of the government, while submitting and trying to defend its bill, I had problems with my commitment of loyalty. While presenting the bill in the committees, I was trying to defend the government's stand on individual principles, but as deputy I voted in harmony with my own ideas, views, and conscience.

In my capacity as minister, I will probably make use of the right to exemption. The Federal Ministry of Interior has been included in the law for the sake of completeness, for the law to encompass the entire sphere of state administration. But by the end of 1989, my ministry had been left by 8,500 members of the former StB. The ministry needs stability now and the people who have remained can be relied upon.

Mohorita on Dubcek

Federal Assembly Chairman A. Dubcek falls within the range of the listed persons who, under the screening law, will not be able to carry out certain professions. However, the law will not jeopardize him directly as deputy and chairman of the Federal Assembly, because it does not apply to deputies and functionaries of legislative bodies, Vasil Mohorita, deputy to the Federal Assembly, told a CSTK correspondent after the approval of the screening bill. He explained that A. Dubcek had occupied high-level party posts both prior to and after the 1 January 1968 to 1 May 1969 period, which is exempted from the law.

The Federal Assembly promulgated the so-called screening law on 4 October; it goes into effect on 4 October.

Government Rejects Transit of Yugoslav Materiel

LD1010163591 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] The Hungarian Government will not allow Yugoslav military deliveries through its territory. At today's government session the minister of foreign affairs presented the Yugoslav ambassador's that Hungary allow the transit of trains carrying arms and equipment belonging to the Yugoslav People's Army.

The government, taking into account the UN Security Council's resolution ordering an arms embargo, has rejected the request.

The government has issued a communique on the situation in Yugoslavia, saying that Hungary will join in the measure adopted by Austria, Germany, and Italy and will also accept travel documents issued by the Slovene and Croatian republics at its borders. This measure went into effect at 0000 today. The communique emphasizes, however, that the acceptance of travel documents does not affect the question of diplomatic recognition.

Jeszensky, Raffay Explain Rejection

LD1110104591 Budapest MTI in English 0844 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Budapest, October 11 (MTI)—At its session on Thursday, the Hungarian Government rejected a request from Belgrade, to allow trains carrying arms and equipment of the Yugoslav Federal Army to pass through its territory on the way back from Slovenia to their posts.

Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky comments on the decision in an interview carried in Friday's PESTI HIRLAP, and Erno Raffay, political secretary of state of the Ministry of Defence, in the daily NEPSZABADSAG.

Jeszenszky: "The arms embargo announced by the United Nations obliges Hungary, as well. In other words, we cannot allow weapons into Yugoslavia. The Slovenians would naturally prefer that weapons and soldiers stationed there be removed from their area. At the same time, the guiding principle of the Hungarian Government is for peace to prevail along our country's southern borders, or at least for the situation to not deteriorate any further. It is thus important that no additional military means become available for use, and that no new forces be deployed in this terrible war."

Erno Raffay, discussing the military-political connections of the decision, notes that various interests had, and should be taken into consideration.

"To begin with, the Hungarian national interest, ensuring the stability of our region, and the external conditions of stability. [sentence as received] This is the most important. There also exist the Slovenian and Croatian interests, which coincided in many respects. Defending their independence, and intensifying political sovereignty with military independence, was their common interest.

"At present, Slovenia would like all Yugoslav soldiers to withdraw from its area. At the same time, Slovenia has also said that a certain percentage of the weapons is theirs, and it would strengthen their sovereignty were these to remain in Slovenia. From this point of view, they are interested in the withdrawal of the soldiers, while the arms remain in Slovenia. Croatia's interest is for as few armed forces as possible to be available on Serbian areas in the possible fight against them."

"The Serbian interests should also be taken into consideration, as a strong Serbia will definitely exist, hopefully with a democratic leadership. A correct relation with this neighbouring country is important for Hungary mainly from the security point of view, but it should also consider the some 500,000 ethnic Hungarians living there," Raffay said.

"In conclusion, the security considerations of the entire region should be kept in mind, and these can have effects on the Hungarian situation. Taking this into account, a situation in which fighting can escalate should be avoided, as this could have unforeseeable consequences for the entire region and for Hungary, too. It was by taking these points of view into consideration that the Hungarian Government decided to reject the Yugoslav decision," Raffay said in conclusion.

Horn Sees 'Group Recognition' of Slovenia, Croatia

LD1010081191 Budapest MTI in English 0735 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI)—"Although Hungary cannot be the first and only country to recognise the independence of Slovenia and Croatia, it would be expedient to again discuss the possibility of a common step with the neighbouring countries, and with the states most concerned in resolving the crisis, mainly Austria, Germany and Italy," said Gyula Horn, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, in an interview with MTI.

"Thus, as the first step, some sort of 'group recognition' could be worked out, rather than having to wait for all of Europe to make a move in the matter," Horn said.

"The hope for Yugoslav unity is today an anachronism, which expedites recognition, irrespective of what happens in the southern Slav state, there is no force that could hold back the independence efforts of the individual republics, particularly in view of the fact that—in another federal system, the Soviet Union—the Baltic republics won their independence almost overnight, something that would have been inconceivable even one year ago.

"The international legal significance of recognition would mainly imply that the internal borders of the republics would become international. Naturally, recognition should be accompanied by the acceptance of

guarantees by both sides concerned. Serbia should guarantee that it will respect the borders of Slovenia and Croatia, and these two republics should accept the obligation to fully enforce the rights of all minorities living on their areas and to do everything possible in the interest of ending the war."

According to Horn, encouraging the "group recognition" he proposes would have beneficial effects also because, as his experience indicate, the West is completely at a loss as to how to handle the Yugoslav crisis. Horn said he is convinced that were the four states most concerned in the crisis—Hungary, Austria, Germany and Italy—to take the initial step, almost all countries would follow suit.

Kadar Views Hungarian-CSFR-Polish Cooperation

AU1110092991 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Oct 91 p 2

[Interview with Bela Kadar, minister for international economic relations, by Gabor Nemes, in Krakow; date not given: "The Trio Will Liberalize Trade"]

[Text] [Nemes] Mr. Kadar! Here in Krakow, new and shining horizons were mentioned, but the figures show that we have to start building from the ruins. The trade turnover between these three countries has never been as low as it is now, they do not accept each other's currencies, the tourists do not come, and so on. Rather than making grand plans, should we first have an emergency program to bring back economic relations to their previous level?

[Kadar] We will reach the lowest level in 1991. Therefore, the affected ministers will now have to assume the role of an architect in a garden of ancient ruins, but, indeed, the CSFR and Poland will each have 2 percent of Hungary's exports in 1991. That never happened before in Hungary's history, not even before World War II.

Naturally, the current meeting of the trio mainly strengthens the elements of political cooperation, but we also managed to determine some important areas and schedules in the economy. Relations with the EC and the European Free Trade Association [EFTA] obviously have an effect on relations between these three countries. By all means, we have to consult with each other to strengthen the positive elements of these effects. All three countries considered it useful to make an early decision on the so-called triangle deals—namely, that we become involved in the Soviet aid program of the 24 developed countries.

[Nemes] Did you discuss the way the three countries would divide their shares of Western-financed deliveries to the Soviet Union?

[Kadar] No. Considering the fact that, at their meeting in the Netherlands two weeks ago, the EC finance ministers only accepted the idea but did not say anything about the size, the conditions, or the timing, it would not be very wise at the moment to start dividing still unknown support. In addition, the three countries are considering whether to ask the EC for support that would help accelerate the changeover to a market economy even in the unfavorable situation created by the collapse of the Soviet market.

[Nemes] In other words, we are asking for further loans?

[Kadar] This would be assistance to help structural change rather than to finance the triangle deals. This is a separate matter. The third large group of issues was how to improve the conditions of trade cooperation between the three countries. We made a joint decision on the early liberalization of trade between the three countries and on the removal of the obstacles to liberal trade.

[Nemes] What does that actually mean?

[Kadar] It means that, after completing our agreements with the EC and EFTA, we will attempt to achieve the same level of liberalization as with the EC.

[Nemes] Does this have anything to do with the Polish idea of creating a free trade zone?

[Kadar] This is a liberalization program. For the time being, all three countries have to wait until the new economic policy environment evolves after signing agreements with the EC and the new rules of the European area are established. We will work on this basis to remove as quickly as possible the obstacles hindering trade between these three countries. I cannot say anything more precise than "as quickly as possible."

In addition, we will complete work on eliminating dual taxation and on an investment protection agreement as soon as possible. The governments of the three countries encourage the idea of cooperation between the commercial banks. We will have to perform especially far-reaching tasks in setting up the infrastructure. We have to link up our communication and transport systems and diversify our trade sources of energy. To achieve this, we have to build new pipeline systems. We are setting up a working group for this task, on a ministerial level.

[Nemes] Are you thinking of a seaport other than in Yugoslavia, including perhaps a pipeline through Poland?

[Kadar] The current Yugoslav situation reinforces the old strategic rule of having to secure a possible way out and of defense in all directions of the globe. Therefore, we have to become involved in the Western systems, and a north-south gas or oil pipeline could also improve the security of supply in our countries.

[Nemes] Was this the first time the idea of a pipeline through Poland emerged?

[Kadar] It was suggested before, but it was only included in the work program on this occasion. This document

only indicates the requirement for the possibility of deliveries. We are thinking of receiving natural gas from Norway. We still have to make a survey of it, and, apart from technical problems, we also have financing problems.

We have also set up an environmental protection group that will examine and coordinate the environmental possibilities. All of this means that the economic affairs ministers of the three countries will probably meet in Warsaw before the end of November. It is hoped that we will have our agreement on associate membership with the EC by then, and, in the knowledge of this agreement, we will be able to accept a concrete action plan.

[Nemes] What does it mean, though, when I read that you are coordinating your policy over the EC?

[Kadar] Obviously, the three countries do not have the same preferences over the EC. Agriculture is obviously a less sensitive issue for the CSFR than for us, while textiles are not as important for us as for the CSFR.

Germany Supports Hungarian Weapons Purchase

LD1110091891 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 0530 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Text] Influential German politicians have stated on a number of occasions recently that they support Hungary's intention to purchase more up-to-date armaments from the former East German arsenal. As a consequence of the Yugoslav crisis, this process is likely to be speeded up. One of the participants at the Conference of Generals which is beginning in Budapest, German General Kiessling, made a statement to the "Morning" program about this.

According to the former NATO deputy chief of staff, the German loan of weapons in no way means a military threat to Yugoslavia. To my question whether this is not an admission that Hungary alone is unable to defend itself, General Kiessling's reply was a decisive no. Germany's provision of military aid is much more the response of the European Community, now more of a firm one, to the Yugoslav crisis. Although, the former deputy chief of staff added, this is still not as firm or effective a response and step as many would desire.

Neither is Mr. Kiessling concerned that in the wake of this Hungary might become too dependent on Germany. After last week's Baker-Genscher statement, which concerned the extension of NATO's defensive policy, sending military equipment could be NATO's first practical step toward transforming and guaranteeing the security of the region. The general stressed, however, that this is a German a decision and not a NATO one as yet.

Romania Dissatisfied With Stand on Minorities

LD1010084991 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1700 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] The Romanian Foreign Ministry is dissatisfied with the Hungarian stand represented at the human rights conference in Moscow which ended last week. Tibor Bogdan reports from Bucharest:

[Bogdan] The official Hungarian stand on national minorities astonished the Romanian Foreign Ministry once again. This time the Hungarian views outlined at a meeting on minority issues in Moscow, organized by the CSCE, provided cause for the Romanian side's indignation. As foreign affairs spokesman Stoian Sibileu said at his press briefing, the Hungarian delegation at the meeting in the Soviet capital had reservations about the documents adopted there. Indeed, it became isolated. It was left on its own, for the countries with old democratic traditions, such as the United States, France, Great Britain, also called to attention the incalculable danger of overly exaggerating minority issues, the Romanian foreign affairs spokesman said, drawing the condemning conclusion.

SZDSZ's Tolgyessy Discusses Future of Party

AU1010175791 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Oct 91 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Peter Tolgyessy, representative of the Alliance of Free Democrats, SZDSZ, by Lajos Pogonyi; place and date not given: "Janos Kis's Responsibility for the SZDSZ Crisis"]

[Excerpts] At last week's legislative faction meeting, Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] Chairman Janos Kis announced that he would not be running for the party chairmanship at the November congress of deputies. Several experts subsequently claimed that Peter Tolgyessy could well become the next SZDSZ chairman. Tolgyessy was the leader of the SZDSZ legislative faction until he was relieved of his functions in October 1990. Following is an interview with legislative representative Peter Tolgyessy. [passage omitted]

[Pogonyi] You have travelled through Hungary's countryside and its capital. What is your impression of the SZDSZ's situation? Is it true that the local SZDSZ branches are falling apart?

[Tolgyessy] The deep crisis within the SZDSZ is illustrated by the drop in our actual membership to a third of its original size, the staff reduction in our group of representatives both in the National Assembly and in local governments, and the loss of the recent by-elections. [passage omitted]

[Pogonyi] How would you assess the SZDSZ's current situation?

[Tolgyessy] Over the past 12 months, the SZDSZ has failed to develop a clear, straightforward strategy, due to rapidly changing tactical considerations. The Alliance became a gray body, and it conducted an elite policy that was difficult to follow. In 1989, the Alliance had to be created from above in a few months, but this strong centralization is no longer justified two years later. For some time now, the SZDSZ has been directed by a closed informal group of four or five people. [Former chairman] Janos Kis's authority is determining both in the SZDSZ and in this group. Perhaps there is no other legislative party that concentrates its decisionmaking authority in the hands of a single individual—namely, the seemingly retiring Janos Kis. [passage omitted]

[Pogonyi] What do you intend to do in this situation? Do you aspire to be chairman?

[Tolgyessy] In this situation, it is my duty to halt the SZDSZ's crisis. I could hardly do anything but run for the chairmanship in the late November elections, if the party membership supports me.

[Pogonyi] You seem to identify the SZDSZ leadership's mistakes quite easily—the "elite policy," as you call it. What party program do you have in mind?

[Tolgyessy] To conduct a straightforward and comprehensible policy, we definitely need to draft a new party program, and we need to democratically renew the Alliance's structure. Allow me to summarize this in brief, slogan-type generalities: The Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] believes that the country's salvation lies in the blessed activities of the central authorities, but the SZDSZ believes in society's independent activity rather than the state. We would like to return to being the party of those who live off their wages and salaries, the intelligentsia that adheres to the values of a European Hungarian community, and the entrepreneurs who hope to achieve results through market performances. We have to support the strengthening of independent trade unions and other interest groups that defend employees, and we have to defend the rights of local governments, which express the will of the local society. We also have to fight for the interests of the most impoverished in our society, as well as the broad social strata that are rapidly falling into poverty. We believe in a cheap state that does not spend much, so we have to promote the expansion of businesses. We need to become a more patriotic party, and we need to establish dialogue with the clergy. [passage omitted]

[Pogonyi] Are you not afraid that the SZDSZ will be divided after Janos Kis's departure?

[Tolgyessy] I do not foresee a division in the party. The SZDSZ will be able to participate in a government only if it is articulate from the inside and a united force from the outside. I am opposed to any forced exclusions. I would like to cooperate with anyone who wants to cooperate and is able to do something to halt the SZDSZ's crisis. [passage omitted]

As far as relations between the MDF and the SZDSZ are concerned, the two parties are no longer on speaking terms. We are engaged in merciless trench warfare. The popular-urban debate has sharpened again, a debate that already caused a lot of harm between the two world wars. [passage omitted]

National Bank Sees Positive Economic Indicators

AU1110125391 Budapest MTI in English 1956 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI)—Hungary's economic indicators are expected to mark a favourable development by the end of 1991, as compared to last year's forecasts, President of the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) Gyorgy Suranyi said at a press briefing here today.

At present, the current account shows a 200-million-dollar surplus, and it is expected to be balanced by the end of the year. Forecasts indicated a 1.2-billion-dollar deficit. Currency reserves of Hungary reached 2.5-2.6 billion dollars so far in 1991.

The net debts of Hungary will be 1.5 billion dollars less than a year earlier, at current rates. Gross debts stand at a level similar to that four years ago. The debt servicing rate can fall under 40 percent by the end of 1991, as opposed to 70 percent in 1987. Interests due to be paid this year can reach 1.3-1.4 billion dollars, 4 percent of the country's GDP. Inflation rate is expected to be 32-33 percent by the end of the year, Suranyi said.

Hungarian exports in the first nine months of 1991 have exceeded last year's level by 30 percent, despite the collapse of Eastern European markets and the dollarization of trade. According to Suranyi, the bank of issue will have to continue its restrictive monetary policies.

Speaking about the law on the bank of issue, Suranyi said the draft submitted originally can prevent the bank from being obliged to finance deficits of the state budget. In NBH leaders' opinion, there are chances that the Hungarian parliament will pass a law guaranteeing the independence of the bank.

Belorussia's Kebich Visits; Agreements Signed

LD1010182891 Warsaw PAP in English 1630 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 10—Prime Ministers of Poland and Belorussia Jan Krzysztof Bielecki and Vyacheslav Kebich respectively signed in Warsaw on Thursday a Polish-Belorussian declaration on good-neighbourly relations that provides for the equality of contacts between both countries. The declaration confirms the existing border between Poland and Belorussia and obliges the two states to ensure the rights of Polish and Belorussian minorities in the respective countries.

Premier Bielecki opined that the declaration was the first, very important step towards modelling the best possible relations with the Belorussian partner and said that work on a bilateral treaty would begin shortly. According to Vyacheslav Kebich such a treaty might be signed by the end of this year.

Also on Thursday Polish Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Dariusz Ledworowski and head of the Belorussian Committee for Foreign Economic Contacts Vladimir Radkyevitch signed an agreement on economic cooperation and trade.

Under the agreement trade accounts are to be settled in convertible currencies and both countries are to support economic contacts, especially in border regions.

The plenary talks of both delegations covered major issues in the bilateral cooperation, security questions, and border traffic. In relation to the latter issue Kebich announced two new border crossings would be opened soon.

The Belorussian premier also talked with Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski about diplomatic questions, such as an opening of a Belorussian consulate general in Warsaw. Minister Skubiszewski stated he saw possibilities in future for setting up a Polish consulate in Grodno and a Belorussian one in Bialystok, in north-eastern Poland.

Comments on Cooperation Agreement

LD1010182191 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1420 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Following an hour-long talk, the Polish and Belorussian prime ministers, Jan Krzysztof Bielecki and Vyachelsav Kebich, signed a declaration on foundations for good-neighborly relations, pointing to the significance of relations between our states for cooperation in eastern Europe. The Belorussian prime minister said:

[Begin Kebich recording in Russian, fading to Polish translation] We think that the border, just like our hearts, should be open to our nations. We should be able to trade freely and invest capital in each country. Belorussia is open to foreign investment. Two new border crossings at Domachevo and Berestovitsa will soon be opened, just for Polish and Belorussian citizens. These will be tourist and transit crossings. [end recording]

Bielecki Meets EC Commission Officials in France

LD1010081291 Warsaw PAP in English 2334 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Strasbourg, Oct. 9—Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki visiting Strasbourg on Wednesday said that "the time for thinking and discussion is over. The time has come for decisions," and expressed hope for speedy signing of a treaty on Poland's association with the European Community.

Bielecki, in Strasbourg for a one-day visit, met with President of the Commission of the European Communities Jacques Delors and with President of the European Parliament Enrique Baron Crespo. The premier also addressed the EC Commission and the European Parliament's political affairs committee.

During a joint press conference, Premier Bielecki and EC External Relations Commissioner Frans Andriessen, said that Poland and the EC should link themselves with an association accord still before the end of October. The accord will be signed a couple of days after the elections of Oct. 27, Premier Bielecki added.

Poland wants to serve as an example. Her future has an enormous importance for the success of market reforms in the entire region, stressed Bielecki. For this end there is a need for EC's support, above all for investments and the opening up of markets to Polish exports, including such branches as textiles, construction and agriculture. Unfortunately, those are the fields which the EC wants to protect, stressed the Polish prime minister.

Bielecki spoke favourably of EC's idea of the so called tripartite operations, namely the delivery of Polish food to the USSR financed by the EC.

Head of the government press office Jacek Kozlowski said after the premier's return home Wednesday night that the visit helped find understanding among a substantial group of the European Parliament members for the prospective ratification process of the accord and for Poland's needs.

Italy Extends Health, Agriculture, Food Loans

LD1110060791 Warsaw PAP in English 1525 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 9—Credits and unreturnable financial assistance the Italian Government has granted to Poland totals 500 billion lire (485 million U.S. dollars), press spokesman for the Central Planning Office Andrzej Charlemagne said.

The bulk of this sum is made up of preferential credits and grants for restructuring agricultural and food processing industry, health service and environmental protection. The Italians assigned 100 billion lire (85 million U.S. dollars) for projects proposed by Poland in these areas.

Walesa Discusses Power, Changes in Presidency

LD1110133391 Warsaw PAP in English 1123 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 11—In a front-page interview President Lech Walesa told a Warsaw popular daily on Friday he is trying to limit his activities at present with a view not to hampering the setting up of new political parties, and added he cannot be a "strong Walesa" for fear that he should wreck pluralism.

However, the president admitted that if mess and anarchy prevailed in Poland, he would have to forge a presidential alliance but not a party.

"I worked for pluralism and democracy against myself. I am implementing what others say though they accuse me of dictatorship. There must be a supra-party president in the difficult times of departing from communism, just like there is a captain to shelter a ship from a storm," the president told ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

Referring to the planned changes in the presidential chancellery, whose activity has aroused much criticism of late, Lech Walesa said that a new nominee would have to choose between being a party leader and a head of the office. "The chancellery must work for the president, the president must work for Poland and the people," Walesa stressed.

In reference to his plans for the coming four years, the president said that if his campaign declarations fail, he would have only one year to complete those committments. "Let others do other programmes then. There are those who love power—I hate it. I have played the role of a big bumper protecting the Polish reforms. But this bumper is geting worn out after the laborious implementation of the election programme, after pressing the government, the Sejm and the Senate. What else can I do?," President Walesa asked.

Sejm Votes Down Government Constitution Bill

LD1110055591 Warsaw PAP in English 2328 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 10—The Sejm (lower house) rejected on Thursday the governmental constitution draft on relations between legislative and executive powers as only 100 deputies supported the bill, 133 voted against it, and 16 abstained.

Deputies resolved to further work on a draft prepared by the Sejm Constitution Committee.

Recommending the deputies' draft to the House, head of the Sejm Constitution Committee Bronislaw Geremek declared that "Poland badly needs a new constitution" that should "seek legal foundations for a stable state: strong executive, legislative and presidential power." He proposed that the new constitution be adopted by the new parliament "elected in a free and democratic way." The majority of caucuses and individual deputies shared his opinion.

With the view to making the executive power more efficient, the deputies draft aims at the strengthening of the position of the government and the prime minister and limiting the possibility to propose the vote of no-confidence with regard to the government. The draft also has it that the president would designate the candidate for the prime minister. Only the Sejm is the representative organ of the nation and among its tasks is to control the government, the draft states.

The rejected governmental draft aimed at stabilizing the executive powers of the government and the democratic tripartite division of power, head of the Council of Minister's Office Krzysztof Zabinski claimed. Under the governmental bill, the president would act as the supreme representative of the state and a mediator whenever a controversy between the government and parliament occurs. However, the majority of deputies found the proposals contained in the draft prepared by the Sejm Constitution Committee more complete.

The chamber recommended the Constitution Committee to further work on the status on foreigners. Under the proposed clause to the Constitution, the citizens of other states and persons with no citizenship would have the right of asylum in line with the related international law.

The Senate which met here Thursday adopted a resolution which stated that the country's system of pensions should be thoroughly rebuilt rather than be amended time and again. The upper house also decided to suggest the Sejm some corrections in the recent amendments to the law on farm tax.

Senator on Draft Constitution, Division of Powers

PM1110104991 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 30 Sep 91 p 3

[Interview with Senator Andrzej Rozmarynowicz, member of the Senate Constitutional Commission, by correspondent Leslaw Maleszka; place and date not given]

[Text] [Maleszka] Our conversation will focus on the project of a new constitution of the Polish Republic drafted by the Senate. I would like to turn our attention to the question of the proposed new structure of the state power apparatus. Who will be in charge of Poland?

[Rozmarynowicz] Our proposal particularly stresses the principle of the three-way division of power. We recommend that a state of true equilibrium be established between the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary systems of power—an equilibrium that creates the possibility of mutual interaction and control.

The President

[Maleszka] Since we will not have the time to discuss everything here, let us choose a range of problems that generate the most lively controversy today. The first issue to tackle will be the extent of the president's powers and relations between the Belwedere Palace [official seat of presidency] and the government.

[Rozmarynowicz] This is an extensive and involved theme in itself. To some extent, the president represents an executive authority. However, he should—as he himself insists—be a president for the whole nation and not for particular political groups or parties. He should also be a president who represents sound sense and preserves a broad outlook and good judgment in his attitude to a whole range of state matters.

[Maleszka] I understand that the president should be a mediator in situations of conflict.

[Rozmarynowicz] Yes. This means that he must not be "led into" acquiring a biased perspective on controversial matters by his colleagues in office. I spoke in Senate against the president's concept of the electoral law. This was because I believed that the electoral law was a substitute subject, devised to hide an altogether different aim behind the ostensible facade created through the manner by which it was presented.

[Maleszka] What about relations between the president and the government?

[Rozmarynowicz] Our project assumes a strong position held in the state by the president, similar to the position of the French president in France. However, this only magnifies the president's responsibility and and dictates that he display greater circumspection in becoming involved in specific matters that lie in the government's jurisdiction. Nevertheless, today the President's Chancellery, which has become highly politicized, attempts to influence government ministers directly in a number of specific situations. Nor, in my opinion, do Chancellery officials show sufficient loyalty to the president himself.

[Maleszka] Are you not sometimes under the impression that Lech Walesa occasionally gets himself involved in matters that do not become his office?

[Rozmarynowicz] Indeed I am. Engaging in an argument with old age and disability pensioners in front of the Belwedere Palace—a scene we witnessed on television—is not within the head of state's purview. In my opinion, the whole course of that row has been detrimental to the president's position and dignity, and Walesa should not have allowed it to develop at all. True, he previously represented a trade union, but today he must remember that he represents the state and that, consequently, his position will not necessarily be convergent with the interests of specific social groups and workers' milieus.

The Senate

[Maleszka] This topic falls in the area of the state's legislative authority. People have been heard to say that the Senate is a superfluous and unnecessary structure...

[Rozmarynowicz] True, though recently there have been fewer such opinions. The Senate Constitutional Commission sent out an opinion survey questionnaire to specialists in the country and abroad. Almost all experts decided that the Senate is necessary. A similar opinion was expressed by the Sejm Constitutional Commission. The Senate's monitoring function alone is especially important for the preservation of constitutional order in our country.

[Maleszka] Has this been the most important function in the Senate's practice to date?

[Rozmarynowicz] No. I believe that the Senate's initiative in the field of legislation was of more fundamental significance—for example, in such matters as the package of laws on local self-government and the laws that provided a legal basis for the annulment of the judgments passed in political court hearings prior to the year 1956.

[Maleszka] Other concepts suggest that the Senate should be rearranged as a forum for the local self-government system. Still others envisage it as a system representing employee and employers' organizations.

[Rozmarynowicz] Existing legal provisions do not allow for such powers to be extended to self-government structures. Of course, legal acts can be changed. However, if we were to do that, I understand that we would then be exchanging the state's power and legislative authority for some form of self-government system. And this is not what we are after.

We need the Senate, not only because the tradition of the Polish Republic demands it. It is an institution that monitors and adjusts the legislative process in the state, and above all else, it is an institution where thoughtful deliberation rules: a place where you can give measured consideration to a variety of subjects. In the Senate, there is no pressure to "accelerate" on a pile of urgent parliamentary acts awaiting approval—especially in the sphere of economic legislation, which is the Sejm's bete noire. Within the Senate's framework, you can think and discuss everything through and take the experts' opinion when necessary.

The Civil Rights Spokesman and Religion

[Maleszka] Let us now discuss the third element of the state's power apparatus, that is, the system of jurisdiction and state control. The subject is particularly close to your heart, since you were the author of the relevant

chapters in the draft project of the new fundamental law. The Senate was the scene of a controversy over the office of civil rights spokesman, or ombudsman, in our country.

[Rozmarynowicz] The controversy you mention concerned the question of whether the ombudsman can base his position on general arguments that border on the sphere of politics, or whether the institution of ombudsman should be completely apolitical and deal predominantly with individual citizens' complaints.

[Maleszka] In effect, dispute revolved around a very concrete question: the ombudsman's recommendation that the legal foundations of the introduction of religious instruction in schools be examined. We could debate the question of whether this initiative was politically inspired, but we could also assume that the reactions with which certain senators met Professor Letowska's recommendation were equally inspired by political reasons.

[Rozmarynowicz] I am a lawyer, and for this reason alone, if no other, I must admit that the instruction issued by the Education Ministry was ahead of the relevant legislative provisions, which was bound to be questioned from the legal viewpoint. I said as much in the Senate forum, and I suggested that in the existing situation we should bring forward the date of approving the law that regulates the introduction of religious instruction in schools.

[Maleszka] A law with retroactive power?

[Rozmarynowicz] Lex retro non agit [The law does not work retroactively]. However, I believe that, in this particular case, it would be necessary to make the law work retroactively, since the Senate would then assume responsibility for the Ministry of Education instruction. But the House did not approve such a standpoint, and the instruction had to "defend itself" until relevant legislative changes were made. I regard that as a tactical error, not a substantive one. This is because the vast majority of the public have accepted the introduction of religious instruction in schools.

Supreme Chamber of Control

[Maleszka] Now to our last subject. It has been said that the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK], along with a large number of related monitoring institutions in our country, is a relic of the command and "manual control" economy. Therefore these bodies can be safely disbanded, since a free market is sufficiently controlled by fiscal institutions and the consumers themselves.

[Rozmarynowicz] Our constitution bill asserts NIK's powers to monitor all activities of all institutions drawing on public funds or state treasury assets. In this way, the range of NIK powers is extended to also embrace private economic entities.

[Maleszka] But I understand that the controlling authority will be effectively restricted to checking whether the financial resources have been used, and not—as it was in the past—to imposing the "optimum ways in which the raw materials and reserve stocks should be efficiently exploited."

[Rozmarynowicz] This still implies quite extensive powers—let us add here the NIK's authority to monitor the economic activity of state administration bodies, that is, the use of budgetary resources by voivodship authorities. In any case, not all enterprises will be privatized—to mention just the Polish State Railroads and the Spirits Monopoly.

[Maleszka] In the era of the Polish People's Republic, the belief persisted that it was possible to effectively direct the course of economic processes using instruments of control and monitoring. Today, an altogether opposite view prevails: A free market is the best regulating instrument of all.

[Rozmarynowicz] This outlook has been adopted by the liberals. Nevertheless, as we progressively change over to the new system, we have come to realize that monitoring and control mechanisms are indispensable. We have already seen too many examples of people abusing the system. Our citizens are intelligent enough to identify even the slightest errors or loopholes in legislation and use them unscrupulously to their advantage.

[Maleszka] Thank you for talking to us.

Constitutional Tribunal Rejects Party X Appeal

LD1110104991 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Text] The Constitutional Tribunal has ruled that there will be no appeals of decisions by voivodship courts in electoral matters. This concerns a Party X appeal of a decision by the Warsaw court. The tribunal upheld the decision of the district electoral commission that, having found irregularities in the lists of signatures, voided the Warsaw List of Party X. This made it impossible for Mr. Tyminski's party to register country-wide candidates.

There are 19 days to the elections.

Poll: Police More Popular Than Catholic Church

LD1010133591 Warsaw PAP in English 1959 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct.9—The activity of the Polish Army won support of the greatest number of respondents (76 per cent) to the recent poll carried out by the public opinion sounding centre CBOS, the results released on Wednesday showed.

The police, with support on the part of 66 per cent of the polled, ranked as the second, ahead of the Catholic Church which won 62 per cent of votes. Only 48 per cent

of respondents voiced support for Solidarity and 45 per cent approved of the government's activity.

The post-communist Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ was unpopular with 47 per cent of respondents, and 46 per cent of those polled disapproved of the activity of the Sejm (lower house).

Polish ombudswoman Ewa Letowska was the most popular public figure in September (71 per cent voiced support), ahead of Polish primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp (70 per cent) and Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki (56 per cent). President Lech Walesa was ranked sixth with 49 per cent of supporting voices.

Correction to Call for UN Talks on SFRY

LD0910164991

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Call for UN Talks on SFRY," published in the 8 October East Europe DAILY REPORT, on pages 28-29:

Page 28, column two, make sourceline read: ... Budapest MTI in English 0811 GMT 8 Oct 91.... (correcting source)

MTI supplies the following correction to the above item:

Page 29, column one, second paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...the United Nations. The case in point against Croatia is the massive and grave violation of rights referring to armed conflicts.

The armed conflict.... (supplying additional sentence)

Communique on Wages, Social Security, Subsidies

AU1010180591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1733 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Communique issued by Economy and Finance Minister Eugen Dijmarescu; place and date not given]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 10/10/1991—The net salary increased from 3,114 lei in October 1990 to 8,081 lei in August 1991 (with the pre-tax salary averaging 10,022 lei) a communique of Romania's Ministry of Economy and Finance shows. The highest monthly take-home salaries were recorded in state-owned autonomous transport units where they averaged 11,887 lei, followed by state- owned autonomous industrial units with 10,225 lei.

The lowest monthly rate was in craftsmanship and service cooperatives - 5,413 lei.

In coal mining, the average monthly take-home pay went up from 3,746 lei in 1989 to 10,663 lei in August 1991. The salary gap between workers in the extractive industry and those in other industries widened from a monthly 613 lei in 1989 to 32,331 [figure as received] in August 1991. The average take-home pay in coal mining increased from 28.09 lei per hour in 1989 to 79.88 lei per hour in August 1991, averaging 57.2 percent more than in the other industries.

In 1991 the state will pay 88.76 billion lei in subsidies from the central budget, of which 32 billion lei for the population's supply with: Electricity—4.1 billion lei; heat and heating fuel—4.8 billion lei; transport on a pre-paid basis—4.3 billion lei; bread—6.6 billion lei; milk, powdered milk and butter—4.1 billion lei; edible oil—2.1 billion lei; sugar—1.2 billion lei; meat and meat preparations—3.3 billion lei; notebooks and school books—500 million lei; prosthetic equipment and materials and cotton wool—900 million lei.

It should be noted that state subsidies for social protection exceed by 2.5 billion lei this year's state-financed projects.

Subsidies paid to autonomous units and commercial companies with state capital this year when production costs were higher than delivery prices stand at 48.8 billion lei, which adds to the expenses toward compensations for rising prices.

The Ministry of the Economy and Finance notifies all autonomous units and commercial companies with state capital that, under Law No. 15/1990, state budgetary subsidies shall be 20 percent lower in 1992 at steady prices.

As a result of the 55.76 percent rise in this year's state budget spending, which does not include possible subsequent expenditure as a result of salary claims unsupported by labour productivity, Romania's budget deficit in 1991 widens from 37.3 billion lei to 72.8 billion lei, on future investments.

(The communique is signed by Eugen Dijmarescu, minister of state, minister of the economy and finance).

Economy Ministry Orders Registration of Prices

AU1010204891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1741 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 10/10/1991—In an order issued on Thursday 10 October, Eugen Dijmarescu, minister of economy and finance, demands that all prices be registered with the local offices for prices and protection of the competition of the Ministry of Economy and Finance at their 30 September level. Infringement of this order, intentional or by way of negligence, shall be punished according to the norms in force.

Severin Contradicts Brucan on Prices, Reform

AU1010204791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1830 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 10/9/1991—An opinion poll in mid-September showed 70 percent of the population favoured reform, Adrian Severin, reform minister in the caretaker government said in a televised interview in the evening of 9 October.

On price deregulation and its implications, Mr. Severin said that price liberalisation in one stage only would have exacted lower social costs. "So, the government was wrong when it thought out the reform process as a whole, because it was too slow, not because it was too fast."

The previous evening, Silviu Brucan, a political scientist and prominent pre-revolution dissenter who was in the limelight of political life until last year's elections, had stated on national television that the Romanians might be reluctant to take another shock therapy after Ceausescu's, and that maybe the pace of reform should be slowed down. On prices, Mr. Brucan said the Roman cabinet should have not lifted controls for a while, as prices had risen too much too fast.

Future of Charter for Reform, Democracy Viewed

AU1010085291 Bucharest LIBERTATEA in Romanian 2-3 Oct 91 p 3

[Interview with "Professor Dolphi Drimer of the Ecological Movement" by Roxana Costache; place and date not given: "The Bond of the Charter Is the Option for Democracy"]

[Text] [Costache] Some time ago, the majority group "rejected" the Liberal Young Wing, while the Ecological Movement [MER] was vacillating at complete antipodes. Within this context, what chances do you still give the Charter for Reform and Democracy?

[Drimer] A recent opinion poll carried out by IRSOP [Romanian Public Opinion Poll Institute] proves that only 7 percent of the population is undecided. As for the

Charter, the FSN [National Salvation Front] makes up 31 percent of the options, the Ecological Movement of Romania 5 percent, and the Agrarian Democracy Party of Romania, like the Young Liberals, 4 percent. Without reaching an absolute majority, the parties of the Charter make up the highest percentage, thus significantly distancing themselves from the political formations of the Convention: 7 percent for the Peasant Party, 4 percent for the National Liberal Party, 3 percent for the Magyar Democratic Union of Romania, 2 percent for the Ecological Party of Romania, and 4 percent for the Civic Alliance. Arithmetically, the Charter exceeds the Convention, although... from the point of view of the noise made, things are vice versa. It is much easier to say NO when referring to what another person is doing, and it is obvious that there have been quite a few successes, judging by the great number of negations.

[Costache] Tell me, in principle, what is it that brings the parties of the Charter—which from an ideological point of view seem so different—close to each other?

[Drimer] What brings us close may seem paradoxical: it is the idea of democracy and the desire to rapidly proceed to the reform. You see, we have proposed to solve numerous problems in the "area" of social protection. Although the front is promoting a social-democratic ideology, the other formations "round off" the spectrum, and thus we cover the range of the important options of the population.

[Costache] Should I understand that we are also witnessing a shift within the FSN?

[Drimer] The Front is moving in the right direction, and the progress in this respect is noticable.

[Costache] But...

[Drimer] I know what you want to say. It is absolutely natural for a political formation with such a wide basis in the elections to be prone to currents at a given point. The overwhelming majority in the elections was a bad thing for the Front, because it lent it an unjustified self-confidence, but it was also a positive one, because it got rid of those with absolutist tendencies. The struggle for supremacy and power is part of man; he cannot be blamed for this. But to move from here to pretending that you know everything—the technocrats do not say that—and to behave accordingly is a long . Internally, the blend among the various groups [within the Charter] has been achieved in a beneficial way.

[Costache] Why have you detached yourself from the "traditional" opposition?

[Drimer] A democratic country has to take care of the opposition but, in any country in the world, it is not the opposition that rules! Only in Romania is there this idea that the opposition should rule... This is phenomenal, isn't it? It means a lack of probity toward the victor—something that can also be noted in Parliament, government, and the presidency. We did not like it! We do not like it.

[Costache] Do you not have more worldly interests?

[Drimer] I will not say no. I did not join the Charter without any interests. In a country with limited resources, the problems of environmental protection are solved better from within...

[Costache] The Charter has asked for the resignation of the SRI [Romanian Intelligence Service] director [Virgil Magureanu] and of the Senate president [Alexandru Barladeanu]. What made you agree with these "sanctions?"

[Drimer] Some argue that the events in September are linked to the ineffectiveness of a certain part of the SRI and its director; however, the ecologists do not know a great deal... about SRI troops. As far as Alexandru Barladeanu is concerned... from a legal point of view, he is the second person in the state, and the application of the "Down with Iliescu!" slogan would have propelled him automatically into the presidential seat. Following the negotiations and the understandings concluded between the belligerent sides, this "Down with" slogan lacked any reason... Certainly, under such circumstances, one asks oneself: Who is actually profiting from this situation? Well, there is a single direct beneficiary and that is Mr. Barladeanu; and, don't tell me about the "option of the rebellious masses." The people want peace, I am convinced of that. Now they are behaving like some dough that has lost its texture. We are not convinced that they thought of implementing their chant. And there is another question: Why was the Senate not attacked? Was the higher chamber of Parliament of no importance? Obviously, there seems to be a connection!

'War of Attrition' Between Roman, Iliescu Examined

AU1110091291 Bucharest TINERETUL LIBER in Romanian 5-6 Oct 91 p 1

[Marius Stoian editorial: "A War That Is Just Beginning..."]

[Text] I always suspected Mr. Petre Roman of pharisaism and demagogy, and on each occasion and with each address he made, I tried to find out what occult or simply propagandistic reasons dictate his various stands. It seemed to me that his speeches and initiatives were too often colored with false notes and that, in the last instance, you cannot give credit to a man who entered the political scene playing second fiddle to yesterday's and today's communist—his master—Ion Iliescu. It is true that my doubts had a real foundation: The trial of communism announced with so much ado by the national leader of the National Salvation Front [FSN] remained a mere declaration of intent, without anyone

asking where the blockage occurred and who was interested in delaying the whole action and why. It is also true that the bet with the agriculture has not been won; on the contrary, the plague of corruption extended in direct proportion to the accentuation of the former prime minister's oratorical vehemence against it; his complicity in last year's miners' rioting is still fresh in our memory, and last but not least, his contempt for and lack of cooperation with the opposition are, no doubt, yet another stain on his label as a democratic politician. All this projects a partial picture of the failures and half-failures of the almost two years of the Roman team's governing—bluffs for which the first legitimate government of post-war Romania, and its spearhead, deserved their fate, in spite of the manner in which it was dismissed, which increasingly appears to be the work of individuals from the higher levels of leadership, totally devoid of scruples, in concubinage with some maneuverable masses of people grossly intoxicated with the ideas of the extremist left. Roman is paying the price for the mistake of having accepted "the pact with the devil" in return for power. His hesitations are also due to the fact that, once he got sucked into this game, he could no longer back out, and everything he had done before, including the alliance with the old guard, eventually turned against him. I always wrote critically about Roman. I sincerely believed in the ex-prime minister's hypocrisy. Now, on the basis of irrefutable evidence and of equally irrefutable attitudes, I see myself obliged to revise my position. This is not out of wistfulness or compassion for somebody who is defeated—let alone that Roman is far from having lost the war. I also believed that the former prime minister was behind Gelu Voican's intervention in Parliament. Now, I have received proof to the contrary. The reasons for his fall must also be sought inside the heterogeneous political movement that is still called the FSN. To a careful observer of that political phenomenon, it became quite clear—even before the FSN National Convention—that the struggle between reformers and conservatives within the Front could not be dismissed as pointless or as a mere diversion designed to increase the FSN's price on the political stock market. The then victory of the Roman wing in a party covering the whole political spectrum from left to right meant a first step toward the crystallization of a new concept, which was accompanied by a considerable loss of the influence exerted by conservatives. Iliescu was losing control over the party that had propelled him into the presidential chair. The latest events may have just been a retaliation. What is sure is that President Iliescu, fascinated to oblivion by the mirage of power, got rid of Roman with cynicism and the same, often invoked, stupid justifications. For the time being, the two are waging a war of attrition by proxy. In his interviews, Petre Roman—doing violence to his conscience—is quiet about his relationship with the presidency. Only between the lines can one discern, in veiled form, an inkling of accusations. Petre Roman does not counterattack and does not respond to the hits below the belt administered by Ion Iliescu at a difficult time. We do not know whether he is acting like this out of a sense of fair play or as a result of a well thought out strategy; however, one can surmise that this attitude will not last long. Petre Roman finds himself in a rather happy situation. Time—with the clock having turned back 180 degrees—is on his side. Establishing his headquarters in Modrogan Alley, he will carefully prepare his electoral campaign—another one and a different one from the campaign that turned an indestructible smiling couple [Iliescu and Roman] into a myth. The war against the presidency is just beginning.

FSN Links to Socialist Party, Verdet Discussed

AU1110085791 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Oct 91 p 1

[Octavian Paler article "Autumnal Doubts"]

[Excerpts] Petre Roman and, it seems, those who play his game continue to affirm that a communist putsch caused the government's fall. And it is clear that if such an accusation proved to be true, the former prime minister would have a few advantages that may turn his stepping down into a finer victory than his staying in power. First, a welcome veil would spread over all the sins—not just a few small ones—committed by the resigning government. And let us not forget, the status of victim always wins sympathy. And finally, it goes without saying that a more liberal and closer image to what the street has been unsuccessfully demanding for such a long time is an important edge in domestic struggles among the leadership, which were brought to light by the miners' pickaxes. Maybe that is why the former prime minister's indignation inspires mistrust. It seems a handy tactical maneuver to rapidly cleanse our minds of the numerous unpleasant recollections linked to his status as supporter of Ion Iliescu.

If, however, the accusation is well-founded, and if the "adventure story" read by detective-senator Gelu Voican-Voiculescu at the Parliament is true, then things became serious from a moral point of view, not only for the PSM [Socialist Party of Labor] but also for the FSN [National Salvation Front]. [passage omitted]

It seems obvious to me that, after an anticommunist revolution, the FSN has created the necessary conditions for the PSM to lift its head. In fact, it is a cause-and-effect link. Since the FSN has brought about misery, anarchy, disgust, and exasperation through bad management, there is nothing more logical for the PSM to do than to try to profit from this misfortune and turn it into its own political capital. Understandably, the worse the situation becomes for us, the better it is for Mr. Verdet's supporters. Waters are troubled, the bait can be thrown, and—in a society rampant with dissatisfaction—it is impossible not to catch anything. Once again, people are told about the "golden dream of mankind" and confused, demoralized, and exasperated by the crisis that we are going through. Some people forget that they have seen with their own eyes how hideous a dream this is. They are deceived, and they overlook the fact that

inflation, corruption, and poverty have nothing in common with democracy and the market economy. [passage omitted] And can these people be blamed for not thinking? When people are driven to exasperation, they are hardly interested in the causes. [passage omitted] Each of us actually knows that the transition from planned poverty to the freedom of chance is a difficult road full of sacrifices. However, it is not easy to live with fears that this suffering may be useless, because the chosen road is a dead end. Such fears, undoubtedly, may make desperate people turn to the past. This is what is actually happening with some of us, because they are worn out by rampant inflation and price hikes. Class hatred and disgust for capitalism may reemerge spontaneously, without "party instruction," when considering the millionaires who have appeared overnight in a regime based on corruption.

Were I a cynic, I would say that the National Salvation Front deliberately acted as an electoral agent of the PSM, for which it prepared optimal conditions, so that its demagogy may become operational. But I have no such portentous suspicion. Judging by the causes and effects, I just want to note that the Roman Government succeeded in plotting against itself (it was almost unnecessary for the PSM emissaries to crowd the Jiu Valley) and even staged (naturally without wanting to) a communist putsch against itself by reviving the egalitarian utopia (the seed of communism). Great misery and corruption have made people throng in the meeting halls of the PSM. Involuntarily—but this is no excuse—the FSN has prepared Mr. Verdet's speeches and has opened new avenues along which the PSM, like a termite, is making headway in the underground channels of our society, without much ado, but rather with annoying discretion, thus moving in the direction of the day when—if the Lord wants to punish us—it may again be what it used to be or worse.

At this point, part of the FSN wants Mr. Verdet's party to be prohibited. At first sight, this sounds strange—like a perverse move or revolt among relations. Many doubt whether this is an honest desire; they suspect that it is just a propagandistic maneuver. As far as I am concerned, I actually believe that the young wolves of the FSN really want to wring the necks of the PSM moles. I could swear that they are not bluffing, and I have strong reasons to believe they are honest. Its ambiguous nature as a party of the past that wants to have a future makes the Front particularly fear those to whom it is related. If the PSM becomes too ravenous, it means there is a clear threat that it will try to capitalize on the popularity—while it still exists—on which the Front relies. It would be better if there was a chasm on the left of the Front, because then the discontented would have nowhere to go to the left.... Sometimes egoism has painful, but seemingly noble effects! At one go, the FSN may assume an anticommunist stance that could confuse the street and offer the West a good alibi. Combined with the theory of a communist putsch, this affair would be a steam bath for the sins committed so far.

It remains to be seen what the FSN-ist conservatives will say about these deliberations. Because the young wolves are not on their own.

International

Gorbachev Invites Milosevic, Tudjman to Moscow

LD1010171291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1529 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today invited Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman to visit the Soviet Union. TANJUG has learned from Soviet diplomatic sources in Belgrade that the intention is for the visits to take place very soon. The sources did not specify if the talks with the presidents of Yugoslavia's two biggest republics on the Yugoslav crisis would be tripartite or bilateral meetings.

Republic Presidents Accept

LD1110124691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Moscow, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—The Soviet Foreign Ministry confirmed today to a TANJUG correspondent that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman will come to Moscow at the invitation of President Mikhail Gorbachev. The ministry said that the date has not yet been set, but the meeting will take place "in next few days," that is, as soon as possible. It has not been specified whether the head of the Soviet state will have separate or joint talks with the leaders of these two Yugoslav republics. [passage omitted]

Paraguay Official on Establishing Relations

LD1110042891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0845 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, October 10 (TANJUG)—Paraguay wants to strengthen its links with the Yugoslav peoples and set up diplomatic relations as soon as possible, Paraguayan Government sources say.

A ranking Paraguayan Foreign Ministry official told TANJUG that one of the goals of President Andres Rodriguez's government was that a Yugoslav diplomatic office open in Asuncion.

According to the official, Paraguay wants to strengthen ties with many countries with which it had practically no relations during the rule of General Alfredo Stroessner, such as the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Further Reportage, Comment on Hague EC Meeting

Milosevic Present at Talks

LD1010185791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] The Hague, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—At 6 p.m. today, talks are continuing in The Hague between the president of the European Community's ministerial council, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, and the presidents of the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia and Croatia, Slobodan Milosevic and Franjo Tudjman, and the Yugoslav federal defence secretary, General of the Army Veljko Kadijevic.

The talks, which opened at 3 p.m., were scheduled to take two hours. TANJUG learns that, for more than two hours, the sides to the talks discussed the possibility of maintaining the ceasefire in Croatia, and have now moved on to the political aspects of a solution to the Yugoslav crisis.

Milosevic, Tudjman News Conference

AU1010201491 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] A news conference by Slobodan Milosevic, president of Serbia; Franjo Tudjman, president of Croatia; Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense; and Van den Broek, chairman of the EC and foreign minister of the Netherlands, has just ended in The Hague. Here is a report by our special correspondent:

[Begin Snezana Rodic recording] After a four-hour talk between Van den Broek, chairman of the EC and the foreign minister of the Netherlands, and the presidents of Serbia and Croatia, Milosevic and Tudjman, respectively, and General Veljko Kadijevic, a news conference was held.

The host, Van den Broek, briefed the journalists on the outcome of today's talks. He announced the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia. At the same time, the parties to the conflict should continue political negotiations on the denouement of the Yugoslav crisis and complete them within one to two months.

An agreement has been reached on how the rights of minorities should be protected. Moreover, this requires an agreement of all the representatives on how they should cooperate and live together in the future. Van den Broek said there must be no unilateral alterations of the borders in Yugoslavia. The republics that want full independence must ensure that minority communes are not alienated from their kin national entities.

The need for urgent implementation of the agreement reached in Zagreb was also stressed. After the negotiations end, the EC will decide whether it will recognize the independence of individual republics.

At the news conference Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic said a loose confederation cannot be the only option. There are other options, too, Milosevic said, such as the Belgrade Initiative, which should be discussed on an equal footing. Van den Broek supported this. [end recording]

Milosevic Interviewed on Talks

AU1010212491 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 2016 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Interview with Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Republic of Serbia, by Snezana Rodic in The Hague on 10 October—recorded]

[Text] [Rodic] Today there were more attempts to qualify the representatives of the Serbian people in Croatia, as a minority.

[Milosevic] I am aware of these attempts. The term used here is, however, the Serbian community in Croatia and not the Serbian minority in Croatia. After all, this was precisely stated in the speech by Van den Broek at the last conference. Therefore, we are not talking about the treatment of Serbs ina minority sense. I hope they will not be treated as such in the talks that they are supposed to hold.

[Rodic] Mr. van den Broek said there will be no unilateral alterations of borders. What does this mean, if Slovenia and Croatia remain determined to leave Yugoslavia? What will happen to the Serbian people in Croatia?

[Milosevic] You probably know very well that when one talks about a unilateral alteration of borders, especially by force, one can only talk about changing borders by those who have opted for secession. Therefore, this question, as far as a political approach is concerned, and I would also say political and common human morals, must be resolved on the basis of the principle of the same yardstick for all. I hope this issue will be resolved on the basis of this principle, too.

[Rodic] Here is another question that is not exactly in your domain. Can you tell me, Mr. van den Broek decidedly stated that the Army will withdraw from Croatia within one month. Do we know to what borders?

[Milosevic] We are talking about the agreement that was already reached last time, the agreement that was worked out between the representatives of the Army and the representatives of the Croatian authorities in Zagreb that the lifting of blockades of the barracks be carried out at the same time as the relocation, as stated by Lord Carrington last time, to other areas. Regarding both the cease-fire and the lifting of blockades from around the barracks, however, these are matters that were discussed by the representative of the Croatian authorities, the Army, and, of course, the EC, but not by me as a representative of Serbia, because, as you know very well, the shelling is not coming from any part of the territory of Serbia, and we can therefore not talk about a cease-fire.

[Rodic] One final question: A period of one month was mentioned for negotiations. Does this mean the current negotiations are being conducted much more intensively; that is, that some kind of solution will perhaps be found in one month's time?

[Milosevic] If we want to comply with this deadline, a flexible deadline, in one to two months, if we want to comply with this deadline, then it is certain that the negotiations should be more intensive. I hope all interested sides will invest efforts so that negotiations are held more intensively.

[Rodic] Are you are an optimist?

[Milosevic] I am an optimist by nature. I believe there will not be an unjust solution; in other words, what we want is a peaceful solution but a just solution. I am convinced that at the end of the 20th century, nobody will be stubborn enough to impose unjust solutions, because unjust solutions can never secure lasting peace.

[Rodic] Thank you, Mr. President.

[Milosevic] You are welcome.

Yugoslav Army To Leave Croatia

LD1010191891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] The Hague, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—President of the EC Ministerial Council, Hans van den Broek, has announced that Yugoslav People's Army units will withdraw from Croatia within one month. Speaking at a news conference in The Hague this evening—after four hours of talks with the presidents of Serbia and Croatia, Slobodan Milosevic and Franjo Tudjman, as well as with the federal secretary for national defense, Veljko Kadijevic—Van den Broek said that the process of political negotiations will continue and should be concluded during the same period.

All republics should agree by then on the forms within which they intend to cooperate in the future. Their agreements must contain guarantees of the rights of national minorities and minority groups, and in the case of republics which wish to achieve their full independence, it must be taken into account that minorities may not be alienated from their national whole (nacionalna celina).

Van den Broek Confirms Accord

LD1110130891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1224 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] The Hague, October 11 (TANJUG)—A representative of the Dutch Foreign Ministry on Friday confirmed to the TANJUG correspondent that all sides in The Hague on Thursday supported the agreement as put forth by president of the E.C. Ministerial Council, Hans Van den Broek, on the withdrawal of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] from the Yugoslav republic of Croatia.

This could be concluded also from the course of the press conference at which Van den Broek talked about the agreement and at which the presidents of the Yugoslav republics of Serbia and Croatia, Slobodan Milosevic and

Franjo Tudjman, respectively, as well as the Yugoslav defense minister, Gen. Veljko Kadijevic, took part, the spokesman emphasized.

The agreement, he recalled, envisaged the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia within a month's time or two months at the most and simultaneous political talks on the future order of Yugoslavia, which were also to be completed over the same period.

An announcement of the Yugoslav Defense Ministry on Friday morning denied that any agreement was signed in The Hague, including "on the withdrawal of the Yugoslav People's Army from Croatia."

Croat, Serb, Army Leaders Comment

LD1110002591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2217 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] The Hague, 10 October (TANJUG)—Should everything go according to the plan agreed in The Hague this evening, specifically the parallel withdrawal of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) from Croatia and the political process and talks, the Twelve would examine the possibility of recognizing the republics which should want to go independent, Hans van den Broek, president of the EC Ministerial Council said.

The Yugoslav representatives to the Hague meeting made on the whole a positive assessment of today's consultations. Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic said that today's discussion had touched on some essential questions and that he hoped that the question of a loose association had been clarified.

Milosevic said that a loose association was not the only option left open for resolving the Yugoslav crisis. "There is the Belgrade initiative, and some others, and they all must receive equal treatment," he said.

The Serbian president views as exceptionally important the agreement that the right to self-determination must apply equally to all.

"As for Croatia, the question of an association, loose or otherwise, does not apply," said Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. He recalled that Croatia had, two days ago, decided to enter into negotiations with the other republics only as an independent republic.

Gen. Kadijevic believes there is a good chance of resolving the crisis by political means, if everything that was agreed today should be implemented.

"I said if, because we have had bitter experiences, and it is the responsibility of all that today's agreement should be put into practice. As for the Army, it has never had pretensions to impose political solutions," Gen. Kadijevic said.

Closing a press conference, Hans van den Broek said that Slobodan Milosevic was right when he said that the option of a loose association was not the only option left open.

Should three or four republics agree to some other forms, then the European Community could not reject those new forms of a future community, he said and added that, "if everything agreed this evening should be put into practice, then the closing conference on Yugoslavia should be held in The Hague in a month or two."

Defense Ministry Denies Agreement

LD1110101391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—Various interpretations are circulating among the public about the content and outcome of yesterday's meeting in The Hague, including that fact that a new agreement on an alleged Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] withdrawal from the Republic of Croatia was signed. In this connection, the Information Service of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense has been authorized to issue the following statement:

"No agreement was signed yesterday in The Hague, not even an agreement on the YPA withdrawal from the territory of Croatia."

Federal

President Mesic 'Resting' in Eastern France

AU1010115491 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Strasbourg, France, Oct 10 (AFP)—Yugoslavia's federal president Stipe Mesic, a Croatian who survived the bombing of the presidential palace in Zagreb Monday, is resting in the nearby town of Longwy, local government officials said Thursday.

They said Mesic, who was in Strasbourg at the invitation of the European Parliament, was visiting his sister, Marinette Ferrari, who owns a cafe in Longwy. Ferrari and one of Mesic's brothers have been living in the eastern French town since childhood and hold French nationality.

"My uncle will stay with his family and rest a while," one of his nephews said in Longwy. "It has been a long time since we have seen each other."

Mesic arrived here Tuesday afternoon by car via Italy and Switzerland with his wife and two daughters, aged 28 and 30.

Mesic, addressing the European Parliament on Wednesday, denounced what he termed the "permanent coup d'etat in Yugoslavia... perpetrated by the Federal Army-turned Serbian army," and called for an end to "the dirty and brutal war" ravaging his country. It was not known how long he would stay in France.

Federal Chamber Postponed; Delegates Absent

LD1010104191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber session which was due to start at 0900 this morning has been postponed until 1000 but it is not certain if it will start even then.

Consultations are under way concerning the agenda and the course of today's session which is expected to discuss the attitude of the Hague conference and of other international organizations to the crisis in Yugoslavia.

In addition to the delegates from Slovenia and Croatia, delegates from Macedonia will also not attend the session. An announcement to this effect was made this morning.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina delegates are still holding consultations over whether or not to attend.

Delegates of the Albanian nationality from Kosovo announced their intention not to attend some time ago.

Four delegates from Croatia who are not members of the ruling Croatian Democratic Community sent a message this morning to the federal parliament protesting against "the madness which no ideology can justify."

In protest against the overall situation in the country and the slow pace at which problems in Yugoslavia are being tackled Husein Hodzic, delegate from Serbia, this morning began a hunger strike.

Chamber To Hold 'Meeting', Not 'Session'

LD1010105191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—Instead of a session of the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber, a meeting of its delegates will be held today.

At the proposal of Federal Chamber President Bogdana Glumac Levakov and of the coordinator of delegate groups, a decision to this effect was adopted by the delegates attending today's session.

Delegates from Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, and delegates of the Albanian nationality from Kosovo are absent.

Today's meeting will be devoted to the attitude of international organizations to the crisis in Yugoslavia and to a draft document on human rights issues and economic relations in the Yugoslav community which has been drawn up by the constitutional commission.

Delegates Urge Unconditional Cease-Fire

LD1010181191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—Delegates of the Federal Chamber adopted at today's meeting a statement calling on all warring parties to unconditionally observe the cease-fire.

International rules of war conduct ought to be observed strictly until war operations end, the statement stresses.

The statement supports the work of Yugoslavia at the Hague conference. Delegates are urging the continuation of negotiations with the full observance of all involved subjects, because this is the only democratic and peaceful way out of the crisis and civil war.

Deputies' Absence Hampers Activities

LD1010173491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 10 (TANJUG)—Deputies in the Federal Chamber of the bicameral Yugoslav Parliament on Thursday asked the Chamber's Committee for Socio-Political Relations and Judicial Committee to give their interpretation of the possibilities for the parliament working in conditions when deputies from individual federal units do not attend sessions. This, they claimed, would eliminate the blockade of the federal parliament's activity which is in its third month now.

The blockade was motivated by the decisions made by the breakaway republics of Slovenia and Croatia last summer that their deputies should not participate in work of the federal parliament.

However, the Chamber's session planned for today was not held. The absentees, besides the deputies from Slovenia and Croatia, this time included those from the Republic of Macedonia and the ethnic Albanian deputies from Kosovo, a province within the largest Republic of Serbia.

Instead, members of the federal chamber held an informal meeting, during which Chairwoman of the Chamber Bogdana Glumac-Levakov again criticized the Federal Presidency and government for failing to present to the Chamber within a set deadline the information on the situation at home and on current activities to resolve the crisis.

Although, formally, no session was held, the deputies discussed an agenda formerly prepared for the Federal Chamber session, including The Hague conference and the attitudes of international organizations towards the crisis in Yugoslavia, the theses on human rights and the common economic interests in the Yugoslav community.

The meeting required no quorum, and discussions of this kind could be held under the existing parliamentary rules of procedure.

It was attended by deputies from the republics of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Serbia's province of Vojvodina, as well as by the Serb and Turkish deputies from Kosovo.

The informal meeting of the parliamentary chamber was also attended by Federal Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandar Mitrovic and a group of government members.

Assembly Warned Against Cessation of Activity

LD1010173191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—The deputies of the Yugoslav Assembly were warned today that a cessation of the functioning of that institution could in the long run mean the end of Yugoslavia as a state.

An information to deputies issued by the cabinet of Dr. Slobodan Gligorijevic, the president of Yugoslavia's parliament, stressed that for this reason the Federal Assembly had to secure the continuity of the existing and the reconstructed Yugoslav community until the election of a parliament of the new Yugoslav community. It was also stressed that no other federal organ could replace the Yugoslav Assembly in its role.

The information said that Yugoslavia still existed as an internationally recognized state, and as such had to do everything to secure the functioning of its parliament, even in extraordinary circumstances, an immediate threat of war or a state of war.

It was also pointed out that no provision of the Yugoslav Constitution foresaw a possibility of the closure of the Federal Assembly, but instead regulated its functioning in extraordinary circumstances, such as an immediate danger of war or an actual state of war.

The bicameral Federal Assembly has been blocked in its functioning for over two months after the secessionistic republics of Slovenia and Croatia withdrew their deputies from the Yugoslav parliament.

Tupurkovski Meets With Opposition Leaders

LD1010174391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—A member of the SFRY Presidency, Vasil Tupurkovski, has received today in the Palace of the Federation representatives of "the roundtable talks" between the government and the opposition: Nebojsa Popov, Bozidar Sekulic, Dejan Janca, and Ratomir Tomic. They discussed ways of settling the Yugoslav crisis and ethnic conflicts.

U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmerman and Dutch Ambassador Johanes Fietelaars took part in the talks, the SFRY Presidency's Information Service revealed.

FEC Position on Slovene, Croatian Independence

LD1010123991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—At a sesion held on 9 October, the Federal Executuve Council [FEC] adopted stands on the decision of the Slovene and Croatian Assemblies to separate; that is, to secede from Yugoslavia. Here is the FEC stand:

Positions of the Federal Executive Council on Decisions Made on 7 October by the Republic of Slovenia and on 8 October by the Assembly of the Republic of Croatia

At a session held on 9 October 1991, the FEC considered decisions made by the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia on 7 October and by the Assembly of the Republic of Croatia on 8 October regarding the proclamation of the so-called independence and autonomy of these two republics and their separation, i.e. secession, from Yugoslavia.

1. Following previously and consistently adopted stands on the general orientations and practical conduct of state bodies of the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia, and in particular stands adopted on 25 June, the FEC concluded that these decisions of the Slovene and Croatian Assemblies on the proclamation of the so-called independence and autonomy; that is, secession from Yugoslavia, are unilateral and anticonstitutional, and as such have no legal bearing. These unilateral decisions are tantamount to a direct assault on the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and international-legal identity of the SFRY, that is, they seek to change Yugoslavia's internationally recognized state borders.

2. The FEC is not bringing into question the right of nations to self-determination, but it holds that this right cannot be realized at the expense of the same right of other nations. The FEC is basing its stand on CSCE decisions and on the Paris Charter.

3. The FEC assesses that descriptions of the Yugoslav People's Army as an army of occupation and aggression, appearing in the decisions of the Slovene and Croatian Assemblies, are untrue and unacceptable.

4. The FEC assesses that the adoption of the mentioned decisions are contrary to democratic ways of resolving the Yugoslav crisis, that is, they prejudge the outcome of The Hague conference on Yugoslavia.

5. Within the framework of their rights and duties and in line with their international and legal obligations, the FEC, federal administrative organs, and federal organizations will protect the rights, property, and safety of citizens.

To this end the FEC has charged the competent federal administrative bodies and federal organizations urgently to prepare and propose measures to be undertaken by the FEC and by other federal bodies.

The FEC has asked the National Bank of Yugoslavia to prepare and undertake—that is, propose—measures within its competence in order to ensure the consistent implementation of the federal regulations in this field.

6. The FEC will inform the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency, and the republican governments and executive councils about its stands.

7. The FEC will inform the chairman of the Hague conference on Yugoslavia, the EC members and the UN members about its positions.

Presidency To Discuss Independence Moves

AU1110093091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] A session of the SFRY Presidency, which has been convened by Vice President Branko Kostic, is due to begin at 1000 [0900 GMT]. The collective head of state is due to take a stand on the proclamation of the independence of Slovenia and Croatia. A report by the federal national defense secretary on the meeting in The Hague will also be discussed.

Apart from all members of the Presidency, the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Federal Executive Council, and the federal secretaries for national defense and internal and foreign affairs have also been invited to the session.

Session Opens; Kadijevic Attends

LD1110102491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—A session of the SFRY Presidency opened just after 1000 in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade, the SFRY Presidency Information Service stated.

Branko Kostic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, is chairing the session. Presidency members Borisav Jovic, Jugoslav Kostic, and Sejdo Bajramovic are attending the session.

The following are also attending the session: Slobodan Gligorijevic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense; his deputy, Admiral Stane Brovet; and Milivoje Maksic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. According to the information service, Petar Gracanin, federal secretary for internal affairs, is absent for good reasons.

Today's session is due to adopt Presidency positions on the independence proclamations issued by the Slovene and Croatian Assemblies.

Members of the collective head of state are also due to consider a report by the federal secretary for national defense on the meeting in The Hague.

Presidency Session Concludes

LD1110151191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—An SFRY Presidency session was held in Belgrade today. Vice President Branko Kostic chaired the session and the federal secretary for national defense, his deputy, and the deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs were also present, the SFRY Presidency Information Service announced.

Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, briefed the SFRY Presidency on the proceedings and outcome of the Hague conference held on 10 October. In this connection, the SFRY Presidency mad a decision which it passed to Hans Van den Broek, chairman of the EC Council of Ministers.

At today's session the SFRY Presidency adopted stands and assessments concerning Croatia's and Slovenia's independence proclamations.

In view of increasing number of journalists' deaths in the Croatian areas where armed conflicts are being waged, the SFRY Presidency supported the initiative of the Serbian Journalists' Association, the Serbian Journalists' Trade Union, and the Serbian Trade Union Council that all Yugoslav and foreign journalists reporting from battlefields in Croatia should be protected by a special convention.

Raseta Gives News Conference on Zagreb Talks

AU1010133291 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Life in the capital city of Croatia is gradually returning to normal. General Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Military District, spoke at a news conference this afternoon. Here is Mladen Bosnjak with the details:

[Begin Bosnjak recording] Better days in the whole of Croatia were heralded this afternoon at a news conference by General Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Military District. General Raseta said that the joint assessment after today's talks—the additional negotiations and agreements between the representatives of the Army, Croatia, and the observer mission of the EC, which lasted two and a half hours—was that the military situation is calming down and that the eighth cease-fire agreement is being respected, even though there are conflicts that are not serious enough to threaten the trend toward alleviating tension and calming the situation.

In General Raseta's assessment or view, all blockades, both on land and sea, should be normalized by this evening, to a point that will facilitate the normal movement of people and the transportation of essential goods but, at the same time, prevent the circulation of military materiel.

Negotiations on lifting the blockade on the Borongaj barracks are under way in Zagreb. This is one of the barracks that the Zagreb people fear the most. According to what General Andrija Raseta said, the units from Borongaj could begin to leave the barracks by 11 October. [end recording]

Military Expert Denies Army Bombed Zagreb Palace

LD1010175391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—Professor Dr Janko Vilicic, a Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) colonel and explosives expert, said today the YPA had most certainly not carried out the alleged aerial attack on Zagreb's Banski Dvori Palace, seat of the president of the Republic of Croatia.

At a news conference in Belgrade, Col Vilicic dismissed any possibility of the explosion in Banski Dvori being the result of an air attack.

Croatian radio reported on Monday that the Banski Dvori Palace had been hit by a missile fired by a Yugoslav Air Force jet flying over Zagreb.

One of those who accused the Army was Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic, who claimed that at the moment of the attack he had been in Banski Dvori together with President of the Yugoslav Presidency Stjepan Mesic and Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

The Croatian media afforded enormous publicity to the incident, both home and abroad, accusing the YPA of carrying out the attack.

Several foreign governments condemned the act, the strongest words coming from Washington and Bonn.

The Federal Government last night formed a state commission to inquire into the matter.

Col Vilicic told reporters that he and his assistants, Colonel Milanko Cvijovic and Lieutenant-Colonel Jovan Mihajlovic, had analysed in detail footage broadcast on Croatian Television and compared it with the possible effects of explosions of the weapons owned by the Yugoslav Air Force.

Vilicic said he could not rule out a possibility that the protagonists of the affair were explosives experts from the YPA who had gone over to the side of the Croatian armed forces, as claimed yesterday by the high-circulation Belgrade Daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI.

Croatia Accused of Violating Cease-Fire

LD1010215191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 10 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Air Force and Anti-Aircraft Defence Command today accused the Croatian Armed Forces of violating the latest agreement on ceasefire and on unblocking the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) units.

"Members of the so-called Croatian Armed Forces are trying to cross the rivers Kupa and Sava by a surprise, well-organized manoeuvre and come behind the YPA units with the aim of attacking the rear and flanks of the units defending Sisak, Petrinja and Kostajnica," says the statement sent to TANJUG.

Sisak, Petrinja and Kostajnica are predominantly Serb-populated towns in the Croatian region of Banija, which borders on the central Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Heavy fighting between Croatian armed formations, on one side, and the armed Serbs and YPA units, on the other, continued for weeks in the region.

The fighting was ended by the ceasefire agreement signed in Zagreb by senior representatives of the YPA and the Croatian forces and authorities, in the presence of members of the EC monitoring mission.

The ceasefire came into effect at 6 p.m. [1700 GMT] on Tuesday.

The Yugoslav Air Force and Anti-Aircraft Command said it had reacted to armed provocations from the Croatian side and activities which violated the ceasefire, adding that Air Force and Anti-Aircraft defence units were involved together with the 5th Army Corps Command.

"Air Force units will continue their combined actions with units in the field until the reckless armed attacks on the YPA positions, barracks and units are stopped," the statement said.

Officials' Absenteeism Limited to 7 Days

LD1110042391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1051 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government has prepared a draft decision under which Federal officials would not be paid their salaries or any perquisites if they fail to perform their duties for seven days, as TANJUG has learned.

The decision will apply to all Federal officials—members of the state Presidency, ministers and parliament deputies. The Federal Government will soon inform the Federal Assembly about the decision.

The decision has been prompted by the fact that some Federal officials, mostly from the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia, have returned to their home republics without submitting their resignations and are still being paid their salaries.

Weekly Views Economic Losses From Oil Blockade

LD1010091191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG)—The blockade of Yugoslavia's oil pipeline by the Republic of Croatia has resulted in direct monthly loss of 25 million dollars and has made jobless [word indistinct] (?15,000) workers, primarily in the republics of Serbia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, writes the weekly NARODNA ARMIJA in its latest number.

The overall losses, however, are higher because Slovenia is seeking permission to import oil while failing to meet its obligations towards the federation and its [word indistinct] which has received about 250 million dollars less.

[Words indistinct] added the sum should be another (?20) million dollars, i.e., the value of about 140,000 tons of oil for Serbia, (?says) NARODNA ARMIJA, recalling that the pumping [word indistinct] of oil was stopped at about 240,000 tons.

Secretariat Says Fuel Shortages Threaten Harvest

LD1010191491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1245 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 10 (TANJUG)—Fuel shortages could threaten a good crop on the Yugoslav fields. Autumn crops have so far been harvested on some 450,000 hectares, or some 16 percent of the land sown in Yugoslavia.

According to the Federal Secretariat for Agriculture, one million tonnes of maize has been harvested on some 200,000 hectares, or 10 percent of the maize fields. A total of 315,000 tonnes of sunflower, 94,000 tonnes of soya beans, 1,320,000 tonnes of sugarbeet and 50,000 tonnes of tobacco have also been yielded.

Businessmen of the Yugoslav Province of Vojvodina have requested the Yugoslav National Bank and the Government of the Republic of Serbia to provide urgently 100 million dollars exclusively to purchase diesel fuel and other oil products needed by the farm and processing industries. [passage indistinct] The exports of farm produce are expected to yield 1.3 billion dollars.

Slovenia

Rupel: YPA Invasion of Slovenia 'Unlikely'

AU0910222491 Prague CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Oct 91 p 10

[Interview with Slovene Foreign Affairs Minister Dimitrij Rupel by Jan Skopek in Prague on 4 October: "I Am Never Disappointed"]

[Text] [Skopek] Mr. Rupel, there can be no doubt that your talks with Prime Minister Calfa, Foreign Minister Dienstbier, and Czech Deputy Prime Minister Baudys centered on the question of the recognition of the Republic of Slovenia by the CSFR. What results did you reach?

[Rupel] All those with whom we discussed this issue stressed that they wish to recognize independent Slovenia but are waiting for the right moment. If I understood the words of Mr. Dienstbier correctly, a position of principle by your country to this effect could be dangerous for Slovenia because it would provoke the generals of the Yugoslav People's Army. According to Czechoslovak politicians, it is necessary to coordinate this step with other European states, particularly with EC member countries. I must stress, however, that I do not agree with everything I heard from my Czechoslovak counterparts. My country has found itself in a very difficult situation. It no longer belongs to the Yugoslav federation, yet its path to important international organizations is blocked. The recognition of independent Slovenia is, therefore, literally a vital issue for us.

[Skopek] In other words, the Czechoslovak authorities' official position is disappointing for you....

[Rupel] Since becoming minister of foreign affairs, I have learned never to be disappointed. What I heard in Prague is the reality with which we must reckon. I personally understand the Czechoslovak position. It is undeniable that we have managed to establish an atmosphere of mutual understanding between us. We agreed, for example, that a Czechoslovak consulate will be opened in Ljubljana.

[Skopek] The so-called Serbian bloc in the SFRY Presidency has assumed formidable powers this week and has declared itself, in fact, the sole ruler over Yugoslavia. Do you think that as 7 October draws nearer—the day when the moratorium on Slovenia's and Croatia's declarations of independence expires—your republic faces the threat of another invasion by the Federal Army?

[Rupel] I do not think so, but this possibility cannot be ruled out 100 percent. The Serbs are trying to gain control over the greatest possible part of Yugoslavia, of which, fortunately, Slovenia and Croatia no longer form a part. By this, I do not want to belittle what happened at the session of the emasculated SFRY Presidency. What happened in Belgrade was a typical military putsch of the South American type. The Serbian nation ought to do a bit of hard thinking about the so-often-proclaimed words about the deep democratic roots and traditions behind which it has always shielded itself.

[Skopek] Thank you for the interview.

[Prague CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 4 October on page 1 carries a 100-word "sko"-signed report on a news conference held by Vojka Ravbar, Slovene deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 3 October. The

report states that "Ravbar stressed that Slovenia will not back away from its demands for the declaration of independence. According to Ravbar, Slovenia is ready to take upon itself 10 percent of the Yugoslav debt, which is estimated at $17 billion."]

'Several Countries' Recognize Slovene Passports

AU1010135291 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0600 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Finally, here is a stimulating piece of news: Several countries have already realized that we Slovenes travel on Slovene passports alone. After the Baltic republics and Austria, such a decision has also been adopted by Germany. The announcement on this matter says that Slovene passports are sufficient identification documents at the border.

Everything indicates that these countries will be joined by Italy as well. This can be concluded from last night's statement by Italian Foreign Minister de Michelis, and by doing so he also indirectly recognized the independence of Slovenia.

New Currency Operations in Republic Outlined

AU1010182191 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 9 Oct 91

[By Bojan Veselinovic]

[Text] Commercial banks throughout Slovenia started to exchange dinar cash for the new Slovene monetary unit, the tolar, today. We have more details from the representatives of some Slovene commercial banks regarding their monetary operations these days.

Ljubljanska Banka has told us that it is currently accepting loan applications from its investors, although this activity has been somewhat limited.

Stanovanjsko-Komunalna Banka, where even in the past one could only obtain a loan if one sold foreign currency, except for loans for winter stores, has stopped all lending activities in anticipation of new interest rates. Bearing in mind that the Bank of Slovenia has set a 25% discount rate, which is taken into account when calculating interest on borrowing from the money issue—and the money issue borrowing is usually the most expensive—the banking experts anticipate that the interest rate on the already approved loans will fall. This applies in particular to the short-term loans, while there will probably be no changes in the long-term loans.

The representatives of Ljubljanska Banka and Stanovanjsko-Komunalna Banka said—and the same probably applies to all other commercial banks—that no agreement on payment operations has been signed with another republic yet, therefore, the payment of obligations to creditors in other Yugoslav republic has been halted.

Many questions relate to the postdated checks used for purchasing goods. The representatives of the commercial banks said all checks dated later than 9 October will be rejected. This means that those traders and companies accepting checks dated 15 October, for instance, as a means of payment, will not be able to cash the check at the bank before this date. The companies, especially traders, will therefore have to negotiate with those who wrote such checks; that is, the holders of the current accounts, and sign new checks made out in tolars. Those who save at Ljubljanska Banka and hold their foreign currency in foreign currency accounts will not be able to exchange them for tolars before Friday. They can, however, exchange foreign currency in cash that they bring to the bank at the current exchange rate: 31.04 tolars for one German mark, good until Friday.

Stanovanjsko-Komunalna Banka does not differentiate between the foreign currency held in savings accounts and the foreign currency that is brought to the bank in cash, which means that they are duly paying out old foreign currency savings in tolars, as well as exchanging foreign currency brought to the bank in cash.

Ljubljanska Banka has given assurances that it will do everything in its power to allow a person to take out the same foreign currency—say, in German marks—that they deposit with the Ljubljanska Banka starting today, at any time in the future.

The holders of checks from the Zagreb branch of Ljubljanska Banka cannot use them in either Slovenia or Croatia. In Slovenia it is not possible to pay with the checks of any other bank that has its head office outside Slovenia. Payment operations via postal orders will be carried out by banks only for those users that have their head office in Slovenia.

Until the coins of the new monetary unit are issued, amounts up to 50 stotins will be rounded down to the nearest tolar, and those higher than 50 stotins will be rounded up. The old dinar checks will continue to be used in the future. Beginning today, however, amounts must be stated in tolars, starting tomorrow, you will be able to sell securities on the Ljubljana Stock Exchange at the rate to be set for the securities at tomorrow's meeting of the Stock Exchange. If they are in German marks, they will be paid out in tolars to the same value, according to the intermediate exchange rate [srednji devizni tecaj], which is 32 tolars for one German mark.

Ljubljanska Banka will not buy the bonds of the Republic of Slovenia-First Issue until this Friday.

Government Agrees To Shelter Kosovo Deserters

AU1010165391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Albanian 2215 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] A delegation of the Republic of Kosovo consisting of Dr. Skender Skenderi, deputy chairman of the Kosovo Republican Assembly; Dr. Ali Aliu, member of the Kosovo Democratic Alliance Presidium; and Isak

Ramadani, chairman of the Party of Democratic Prosperity in Slovenia, has talked with Slovene government officials about finding ways to enable Albanian soldiers in Slovenia to remain there, securing shelter, care, and a safe haven for them. An agreement was reached whereby the Slovene Government will provide premises to shelter Albanian soldiers who have deserted the Army during the war in Croatia.

A Ljubljana-based Council for the Shelter and Care of Albanian Soldiers has been formed. This council will also have a branch in Zagreb. Parents and others worried about the fate of their sons and relatives, and soldiers themselves, may obtain information by phoning 064-325-545.

Croatia

Austrians Seek Republic's Renunciation of Claims

LD1010160191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Vienna, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—Officials of the Austrian Province of Carinthia today reiterated their demand that the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia pledge never to have any territorial claims against Austria. This must be a prerequiste for Austria's recognition of Slovenia's independence, as Carinthia's Deputy Governor Peter Ambrozy has stated.

The demand was prompted by the introduction of 500- and 1,000-t olar bills in Slovenia, which depict the Carinthian ducal throne. The Vienna daily AZ said the dukes of "New Carinthia" had been crowned on this throne until the 14th century. Before that time, Carinthia was the Slovene region, annexed to Franconia in the 9th century, and Slovene chieftains of the province had been crowned on the stone throne, the daily said. Carinthia's Governor Christoe Zernatto yesterday described Slovenia's new currency bills as provocation. Joerg Haider, the former Carinthian governor and Nazi sympahiser, said "Austria's recognition of Slovenia is out of the question in these conditions."

EC Observer Mission Ultimatum to 'Warring' Units

LD1010180291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Zagreb, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—The EC observer mission today issued an ultimatum to the federal and Croatian forces that they should immediately begin to apply the cease-fire agreement, and that by 1500 [1400 GMT] on 10 October they should begin to lift the blockade of all barracks and harbors; otherwise, the observers will abandon their peace mission.

According to news agencies, this was announced at today's news conference in Zagreb by the spokesman of the EC observer mission, Simon Smits. He also expressed disappointment over the inability of both warring sides to realize the cease-fire agreement concluded two days ago.

Today's ultimatum followed talks between members of the EC observer mission; Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the 5th Military District, and Imre Agotic, deputy commander of Croatian forces. Although the meeting planned to discuss details of the implementation of the cease-fire, it was interrupted after only 15 minutes.

At the news conference, Simon Smits said he believed that the cease-fire of the day before yesterday, the eighth in the past three months, had a chance of success and that everyone was "on the right path." He added, however, that in the past two days neither side had done anything to halt the hostilities and begin to lift the blockade.

"If neither side is prepared or able to take the necessary steps, then we no longer see any sense in continuing our mission in Yugoslavia," Simon Smits said.

EC-Mediated Cease-Fire Talks Reopen

LD1110122191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Text] Zagreb, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—Negotiations on the truce, interrupted twice yesterday, reopened at 1100 today in the EC monitoring group center, in the Intercontinetal Hotel in Zagreb.

Although it was envisaged that the negotiations should start at 0900, they started later with the approval all negotiating sides in order to allow more preparation time.

Today's talks are taking place under new conditions following yesterday's agreement reached in The Hague.

The following are taking part in today's talks: General Lieutenant Colonel Andrija Raseta, on behalf of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Deputy Defense Minister Stjepan Adamic, on behalf of the Croatian Defense Ministry; and Colonel Imre Agotic, on behalf of the Croatian Army Headquarters.

The negotiations are being mediated by the EC monitoring group represented by Ambassador Dirk Jan van Houten.

Slavonian Serbs Refuse To Live in Croatia

AU1010185491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] At a regular news conference in Erdut, representatives of the Government of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Srem stressed that they do not want to live in Croatia and that negotiations on this issue are out of the question. Slavko Pusic has the details:

[Pusic] Deputy Information Minister Rade Leskovac briefed the journalists on the situation in the front where the Croatian fighters are still ignoring the truce and using it for regrouping their forces. An attempt by a large group of Ustashas to get to Vukovar with three trucks was thwarted. They were spotted near this town and crushed. According to Leskovac, in addition to Vukovar, whose center is still in the hands of Croatian fighters, Bogdanovci has also not been liberated. Nustar is under siege, while Serb villages are still under mortar fire from (?Laslovo). The Serb enclaves of Budimci, Licani, Bijela Loza, Poganovci, Cokadinci, (?Uskovac), (?Babjak), and Martinci Cepinski are under continuous siege and the fate of their residents is not known.

Leskovac also said there is justified fear that Baranja may be attacked again by Croatian fighters who are trying to get in from the territory of Hungary. About two days ago a group of 27 fighters was liquidated in an attempt to do so.

Commenting on why Goran Hadzic, president of the Government of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Srem, has not gone to The Hague, Leskovac said that this was not done for three reasons. There was no written invitation. He was verbally invited as a representative of the Serbian people and not as the president of the government of this region. The third reason is the fact that in The Hague he would take part in the work of the commission for minorities. The representatives of this region expect another invitation to The Hague. They will go there only under the condition that they are treated as an equal side in the negotiations.

In answer to a question, Education Minister Milan Knezevic said that the school year will begin on Monday, on 14 October, all textbooks will be provided and will probably be free, and classes will conform to the curriculum of the Republic of Serbia as applied in Vojvodina. Minorities will be provided with classes in their native language, Knezevic said, and appealed to pupils and their parents to return to the Serbian Autonomous Region of Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Srem.

Socio-Political Chamber President Elected

LD1110105791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Zagreb, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—Deputies of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Croatian Assembly today elected by majority vote Vice Vukojevic as president of this chamber.

Ivan Vekic, former chamber president, offered his written resignation from the post in the wake of his appointment as minister of internal affairs. The chamber charged the Assembly's Constitutional Commission with clarifying whether a chamber deputy can simultaneously hold an important government post and other aspects of one person holding several posts.

The chamber then appointed 40 new judges and deputy judges of district and municipal courts, and relieved 10 judges from their posts.

Army Attacked in Vukovar; Cease-Fire Not Holding

AU1010161191 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] We have just received a report that Croatian fighters are not respecting the cease-fire in the Vukovar area. The Army is still being shot at. Milena Markovic, VECERNJE NOVOSTI correspondent, has the details:

[Begin Markovic recording] The Croatian fighters in Vukovar do not need or want peace. They see their survival in the war that they have been and are provoking by not respecting even this last cease-fire and therefore they stoke it up.

How else can one explain the fact that seven times since yesterday Croatian fighters have attacked units of the Yugoslav People's Army on positions that they took before the Presidency's decision on the end to hostilities. The attacks continued today, too.

That the Croatian fighters are also using this truce to arm their forces is shown by the fact that today they tried to penetrate through Bogdanovci with two truckloads of weapons and personnel and one passenger vehicle. The Army destroyed this convoy.

The Croatian Guard's leadership, which has not been heard for days, reacted, but without mentioning this event; it said that a convoy of what they claim to be medicines and food for the fighters from Osijek should be allowed to enter the town. However, it has been confirmed that the convoy from Osijek not only included medicines and food but also a large quantity of weapons and ammunition. This will most probably have an important effect on the decision of the command of the unit of the Yugoslav People's Army in Vukovar on whether to allow convoys to go through or not.

In another example, the Vukovar front shows to what extent the Croatian fighters really do need peace, and it has shown all their bestiality. That is, just two days after the killing of three Army members—the active officer, Slobodan Popovic, and two reservists—the Croatian fighters did not allow their bodies to be taken out of the center of the town. Furthermore, they attacked the evacuating group and wounded two Army members.

When Slobodan Popovic was taken to the Negoslavci hospital, he was difficult to recognize because his body had been totally disfigured. The Croatian fighters had literally been let loose on the body of the dead officer.

I do not know how much of this the Army will tolerate but the fact is that everyone is at the end of their rope. [end recording]

'Fierce Attack' by 5-6,000 Federal Army

AU1010184891 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1800 GMT 10 Oct 91

[By Marjan Jerman from Osijek]

[Text] According to the latest that I have obtained, the terrorists and the Army have launched a fierce attack on Vukovar today, which is also demonstrated by the fact that more than 4,000 grenades have fallen on this town today.

According to the information obtained in the Osijek Headquarters of the Croatian Guard, the occupier has succeeded in reaching Vukovar, that is to say, the Vukovar suburbs, with its infantry. At the moment man-to-man fighting is under way there. It goes without saying that this fierce attack, in which some 5,000 to 6,000 occupying men are participating, was the reason for the delay in the talks between General Raseta, the EC observers, and the republican authorities about the transport of medicine to Vukovar. It is obvious that General Raseta was aware of this attack, which was, on this occasion, for all or nothing. Therefore, this is another sly game of the Army generals after the signing of the cease-fire agreement.

Attack on Vukovar Repulsed

LD1010204391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Vukovar has repulsed yet another fierce enemy attack. Victory was gained despite the coordinated action of the enemy in the Vukovar region. Having learned from previous experiences, the enemy no longer sends mechanized forces into direct attack on Vukovar, but launches its salvos from its original positions. Some 600 infantrymen attacked the town, and the same number planned to enter Borovo Naselje. The attack was repulsed with a large number of casualties. More than 40 of the brave defenders of Vukovar were wounded.

Federal Troops Begin To Evacuate Zadar

LD1110130291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Knin, 11 Oct (TANJUG)—At 0700 [0600 GMT] this morning, the first trucks loaded with army technical and combat material left the Zadar army barracks and compound for Benkovac. This marks the beginning of the implementation of the agreement on the withdrawal of Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] forces from Zadar and the lifting of the blockade on that town.

The agreement was reached on Wednesday after three days of talks between the command of the Knin Corps, the civilian authorities in Zadar, the command of the National Guard Corps in the area, and the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs for the defense of the Zadar region.

The news of the start of the army's withdrawal from Zadar was announced to journalists this morning at the YPA Club press center in Knin.

It is difficult, however, to predict how long the evacuation from Zadar will last, because as Army sources stress, unpleasant surprises are possible in the light of previous experiences. [passage omitted]

At the same time as the YPA's departure from Zadar, talks are still under way in Hrvace, near Sinj, on the exchange of prisoners. New demands are being made, the list of prisoners is growing, but the already agreed and tested principle of the exchange of all for all is being adhered to.

A meeting is expected in Knin today between Josip Odak and Bozo Erlich, representatives of the Drnis and Sibenik municipalities, and Maj. Gen. Vladimir Vukovic, commander of the Knin Corps.

Josip Odak, president of the municipality of Drnis, and Bozo Erlich, deputy in the Republic of Croatia Assembly, are new negotiators on the Croatian side for this part of Dalmatia.

Their arrival in Knin for talks at their own request gives rise to hope for a peaceful way of resolving the situation in Sibenik, from whence the previous negotiators, primarily Sibenik police chief Nikola Vukosic, had been sending threatening messages to Knin and to members of the YPA even after the cease-fire. [passage omitted]

Defense Command Lifts Split Harbor Blockade

LD1010181491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] (?Following today's) second round of talks between the Croatian Navy, the Defense Command for northern and central Dalmatia and Yugoslav People's Army representatives, a few minutes ago at 1645 [1545 GMT], the blockade of Split harbor was lifted and the first ferries sailed for the central Dalmatian islands.

Serbia

Kosutic Holds News Conference on Crisis

AU1010165491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Representatives of the Serbian Government, Vice Premier Budimir Kosutic, and Information Minister Ratomir Vico held a news conference. The subjects of the conference were the current political situation in Yugoslavia and the peace conference in The Hague. Srdjan Savic reports:

[Savic] At the beginning of the news conference, Budimir Kosutic, vice president of the Serbian Government, said the SFRY Presidency has already established that there is a danger of war and that this also demanded certain activities by the Serbian Government. The permanent

orientation of the Government of Serbia is to resolve problems in a peaceful way, something that has unfortunately not always been received well. Our orientations are solutions that are in line with the Constitution of Yugoslavia, the Helsinki Charter, and other international conventions, Kosutic stressed. Such a stand also applies to the peace conference in The Hague.

The Government of Serbia holds the view that the moratorium on the decisions of Slovenia and Croatia should still be in force until the end of the Hague conference, that is, until a solution is found to all problems. Budimir Kosutic said that some positive movements are evident in this sphere. For example, the Hague conference acknowledged and invited the representatives of the Serb people to take part in the conference. As regards the end of hostilities in Croatia, this should be worked on by the governments of the Serbian people in this republic.

The vice president of the Serbian Government stressed that the Serbian people have always observed cease-fire agreements, but that these agreements have not been respected by the Croatian paramilitary forces and the Croatian Government, which no longer has control over its own troops.

Budimir Kosutic stressed that he was stunned by the death of the four-member team of Belgrade Television journalists from Sabac and by the deployment of the Croatian forces in Dubrovnik. The Serbian Government has already sent a protest note to UNESCO with regard to this.

Regarding the alleged bombing of Banski Dvori [Tudjman's presidential offices], Kosutic said that immediately after this event he was contacted by a journalist from Canada who told him that this act was damaging for the reputation of the Serbian people and the Yugoslav People's Army. Asked about how he knew that the Serbian people and the Army were involved in this, since no statement had been issued at that time, the journalist could not say anything, the vice president of the Serbian Government, Budimir Kosutic, said at the news conference.

Expects Extension of Moratorium

LD1010222791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2036 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 10 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Republic of Serbia expects that 'the other participants' in today's second round of talks in The Hague will realize the necessity of extending the moratorium on Slovenia's and Croatia's independence declarations, Serbian Vice-Premier Budimir Kosutic said today.

Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Federal Defence Secretary General Veljko Kadijevic are having talks in The Hague today with the coordinator of the Yugoslavia conference, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek.

Kosutic argued at a press conference in Belgrade that the moratorium should be extended until the end of the conference, which opened in The Hague on September 7.

Slovenia and Croatia declared independence on June 25, but the implementation of their decisions was postponed for three months by an EC-brokered moratorium on July 7.

On October 8, a day after the moratorium expired, the parliaments of the two republics reaffirmed their independence decisions.

Kosutic said Serbia had also asked that the representatives of Serbs in Croatia participate in The Hague conference on an equal footing.

Serbs in Croatia have unilaterally proclaimed the so-called Autonomous Regions of Krajina and Slavonia in the areas of Croatia where they are the majority population. Croatian authorities do not recognize the autonomy of the two regions.

The regions' representatives were given an opportunity to state their views in The Hague, but they refused to attend unless they are treated as equal participants at the conference.

Security Service Assesses Kosovo 'Resistance'

LD1010152191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 10 Oct 91

[By Djordje Jevtic]

[Text] Pristina, October 10 (TANJUG)—State Security Service of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia assessed that a continuation of actions of broadly based resistance to all measures and activities of the organs of the Republic of Serbia may be expected in the Kosovo Province in the coming period.

The initiators of these actions, according to the assessments of the Security Service, were the "Albanian National-Separatist Movement" which "worked intensively on constituting its own parallel organs of authority, institutions, schools, health institutions and enterprises."

The assessment of the security situation in this Serbia's southern province was publicly announced to a group of deputies of the Serbian Parliament who stayed in Kosovo two days ago.

The Security Service made public which of the foreign secret services were most active in Kosovo and Metohija. As set out, these were the intelligence services of Albania, Germany, the U.S. and Great Britain, and of late also of Holland.

The people from the Albanian lobby in the U.S. Congress who are said to be trying to launch radical action, i.e., opening of a "southern front", were especially keen to exert an influence on the course of events, as noted.

This front, in view of Serbia's Security Service, was not opened because the leadership of the separatist movement in the province thought that the conditions were not yet ripe, that the Republic of Serbia was not weakened by the situation in Yugoslavia and that the Yugoslav Army units would be used against the secessionist actions in these parts.

The visiting deputies were told that further actualization of the demands for a massive return of ethnic Albanian workers to their working stations which they have deserted on their own, and fresh and broader protests of ethnic Albanian pupils, may again be expected on October 16 and 17.

The Security Service, as set out, was in possession of information on "the creation of a nucleus and leaderships of military units" among Kosovo Albanians, made up, as said, solely by former political convicts.

Some groups, the hideouts of which have been uncovered, urge and prepare actions, diversions and sabotages, physical liquidation of members of the authority organs and police, something that occurred several times already.

The State Security Service defined the so-called Republican Party, headquartered in Pec, as the most radical of all ethnic Albanian parties and groups which urges the most radical and extreme actions.

Analysts of the security service in Kosovo claim that the chief leadership of the National-Separatist Movement has actually rallied around the leadership of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo.

This party, which rallies ethnic Albanians, "has succedeed in coordinating the activities of all parties, societies, as well as chief emigre organizations toward realization of the one and ultimate goal—independence and secession of Kosovo."

The leadership of this movement, however, continues to insist on refraining from serious incidents, mass demonstrations or armed actions because it assessed conditions were not right for something like this.

Republican Assembly Urges Citizens To Mobilize

LD1110020991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2351 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, October 10 (TANJUG)—The parliament of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia said, in a statement issued tonight, it would not accept any unilateral acts contributing to a violent dismembering of the common state of Yugoslav peoples.

The Serbian parliament called on citizens to respond to the mobilization conducted by the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) "in order to help the Serbian people and prevent slaughter in Serbian regions" in Croatia.

The Serbian parliament believes that the future of the common state of Yugoslav peoples "is in the free choice of every nation to its own fate and in ensuring the same and equal use of the right to self-determination".

The Serbian parliament's statement also said that the present situation in Yugoslavia was the result of "persistent and violent secessionist actions of the Croatian authorities".

The Serbian parliament accused the Croatian authorities of acts of violence against Serbs living within the administrative borders of Croatia and of not respecting and not implementing E.C.-brokered agreements signed in Igalo and The Hague by top officials of the YPA and the Republics of Serbia and Croatia.

Agenda To Include Insurance, Railroads

AU1110100491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 11 Oct 91

[Radovan Pantovic report from the Serbian Assembly]

[Text] The National Assembly of Serbia resumes its session today. The assembly has not yet begun work but is expected to begin in about 10 minutes. Among other issues, the agenda will include proposals on participating in health insurance costs, on the modernization and construction of the Subotica-Belgrade-Nis-Dmitrovgrad high-speed railroad line, and on invalidating the Law on the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Kosovo.

This is all for now from the Serbian Assembly.

Economic Chamber Sees 'Uncertain' Future

LD1010214191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—At today's meeting, the Presidency of the Serbian Economic Chamber said the Serbian economy faces an uncertain future. In the first eight months of this year, the volume of industrial production in Serbia fell by 15.4 percent, below the 17.3 percent average for Yugoslavia. In 35 branches surveyed in Serbia, 31 noted a fall in production. The largest drop was in shipbuilding—50 percent.

The foreign trade also registered a reduction in the eight-month period. In August, Yugoslav exports were 7.8 percent lower, while Serbian exports were at last year's level. In this period, the banks registered poor liquidity in foreign exchange. Foreign partners are no longer accepting higher guarantees and letters of credit from our banks, which will negatively affect exports and imports of necessary raw materials and production materials in the forthcoming period. [passage omitted]

Enterprises To Continue Trade With Slovenia

LD1110043491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0742 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 9 (TANJUG)—Serbian enterprises will not break off relations with partners in Slovenia after it achieves its independence. However, the business dealings will be brought in line with the principles which are practiced throughout the world, member of the presidency of the Chamber of Economy of Serbia Milenkoi Ilic has said.

According to Ilic, this means that the Serbian economy in future will no longer deliver agricultural products and electrical power at low prices to Slovenia and similarly Serbia will purchase Slovenian products at world prices.

The trade volume between Serbia and Slovenia last year stood at around 3.5 billion dollars. It is estimated that this year's trade, due to the political crisis in Yugoslavia, will not exceed one billion dollars.

Police Break Up Arms Smuggling Ring in Kosovo

LD1110041691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1807 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Pristina, Yugoslavia, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—Serbian police have broken up two weapons-smugglings rings in Kosovo, one of the two provinces in Yugoslavia's biggest republic, Serbia, reporters were told here today.

Obrad Stevanovic, commander of the staff of the special units of the Serbian Interior Ministry, said at a news conference in Pristina that one of the smuggling routes had led from Sandzak to Kosovo, and the other from neighbouring Albania.

Sandzak is a region in Serbia with a majority Moslem population which lies along its borders with the Republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro.

According to Stevanovic, two persons from Sandzak attempted to smuggle in a car five M-48 rifles, two carbines and two shotguns, as well as 130 rounds of ammunition. The weapons had been ordered by an ethnic Albanian in Pristina, Stevanovic said.

Reporters were also told that a ring smuggling Chinese-made automatic rifles from Albania had been cut off late in September, and that the two Albanian citizens arrested, Gani Mela and Saban Kuliqi, had claimed that they had obtained the rifles by breaking into a military storage facility in Albania.

Stevanovic said the latest in a series of armed attacks on police patrols in Kosovo had taken place yesterday in the village of Rusinovci, near Lipljan, fortunately without casualties.

Extraordinary measures were introduced in Kosovo in July last year by the Serbian authorities, who explained them by the aspirations of the majority ethnic Albanians to proclaim Kosovo a republic—the provincial parliament and government were dissolved and emergency administrations were introduced in numerous firms.

Meanwhile, ethnic Albanian schoolchildren are largely boycotting classes.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Pelivan: Republic 'Dragged' Into Conflict

LD1010152791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1353 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Sarajevo, Oct 10 (TANJUG)—The Central Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina "is being dragged into political and war conflicts" in Yugoslavia, as Republican Prime Minister Jure Pelivan told a republican parliament session today. Bosnia-Hercegovina residents "are being mobilized in semi-illegal or legal military formations," Pelivan said. He recalled a stand of the republican government "that citizens could be called to account for dodging the mobilization." Pelivan said that "not small number of people from Bosnia-Hercegovina" had been killed in the armed clashes in the Republic of Croatia.

Yugoslav Presidency member from Bosnia-Hercegovina Bogic Bogicevic has demanded from the republican parliament to take stand on the blockade of work of the federal organs—the government, parliament and state presidency.

Bogicevic said he would urge that Presidency President Stjepan Mesic, "in accordance with the constitution and rules of procedure, call a session at which conditions would be created for the presidency to function normally."

"In the situation that the constitutional and legal system of Yugoslavia is disintegrating and organs of authority are under a total blockade," the only way out is "that we solve all our problems in a peaceful way, and without the use of force and arms," Bogicevic said.

Assembly Meets; Government's Resignation Sought

AU1110124591 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Nada Rajkovic report on the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly session in Sarajevo on 10 October]

[Text] [passage indistinct] Bogic Bogicevic [member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia-Hercegovina] asked the republic's Assembly to make a decision on the blockade of federal institutions and the Federal Presidency. In the debate on this item on the agenda, many critical remarks were made regarding the republic government's work. The government was reproached for working under the influence of three ethnic parties, for proposing measures to the communes which lack a

concrete assignation of responsibility and for not giving any information on which of the cancelled items in the program are acted on and which are not.

For this reason there were proposals for the government to resign or be restructured and for a government of national salvation to be formed. Since the parliament cannot be relieved of this responsibility either, it was proposed that, as of today, it should start a permanent session to work on resolving all the burning issues.

The destruction of bridges and cities was condemned in this discussion, and it was proposed that this Assembly detach itself from all armed conflicts without abandoning the political activity aimed at peacefully resolving the existing problems.

It was decided that the peace proposal offered by the republic's government be accepted as information, and that, in seven days, the government produce a program with specific assignments of responsibilities, based on the objections raised today.

Participating in the debate, (Sulejman Hrli), president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Union said that the union would organize a general strike of all Bosnia-Hercegovina workers, and that they would invite the workers from the entire country to rise against war and support peace, order, and work.

Naim Kadic, in his discussion responded to some remarks, heard in today's debate, that the Party of Democratic Action had departed from certain proclaimed principles of the preelection campaign. He also noted that this party is not opposed to agreements with Serbs, but it wants agreements with both Serbs and Croatians.

The Assembly was also addressed by Smiljan Besic, head of the forum of parents for the protection of their soldier children. He presented the forum's demand that the General Staff resign and that a new general staff be formed based on the principle of national parity.

The session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly will continue tomorrow at 0900 [0800 GMT]. On the agenda is the debate on the status of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the future structure of Yugoslavia.

Bosnian Commune To Sign Neutrality Declaration

AU1010133391 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Oct 91

[By Dzemila Maric]

[Text] The committee members of the Stolac Commune Assembly have adopted several resolutions today. Dzemila Maric ta¹ks about some of them:

[Maric] At today's six-hour unscheduled session of the Stolac Commune Assembly, the agenda read: Evaluation of the unresolvable political situation in the commune, with consideration of the events that have taken place in the area of the Stolac commune in recent days, during the stay of the regulars and the reservists of the Yugoslav People's Army in this area. The commander of the Stolac Public Security Station and the president of the Stolac political parties gave a report on what has taken place in the commune in recent days.

What was reached in all of this is, in essence, the conclusion that everything possible must be done to avoid a loss of confidence among the three local peoples who have learned to live together in peace throughout the centuries and to prevent these recent events from disrupting interethnic relations in this area.

Although there were diverging opinions in some discussions, the committee members have adopted many positions and resolutions that, at this moment, are proving to be most indispensable as a means of preventing the spread of different kinds of disinformation and gossip that have been disturbing the local population for days.

The committee members decided, first of all, to organize and to expand the activities of civilian protection in every respect, to establish a proper citizens information service within the present Information Center, and to accelerate the establishment of a local radio station to make it possible for the commune's residents to obtain at any time the correct information on the state of the affairs in the commune.

It was also decided to support the blood donation activities in Stolac that are planned for the end of this month.

One of the most important decisions of today's meeting of the local Assembly is the determination of these people to pronounce Stolac an oasis of peace. The representatives of the political parties of Stolac will sign an official declaration making Stolac neutral for all those involved in the illusory war.

Sandzak Muslims Write to UK's Lord Carrington

AU1010143691 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 9 Oct 91

[Text] Sandzak Muslims do not see their future within greater Serbia. For this reason Sulejman Ugljanin, president of the Sandzak Party of Democratic Action, turned to Lord Carrington, president of the world conference in The Hague. In his letter he requested of Lord Carrington to receive the delegation of legitimate representatives of the Muslim population of Sandzak and to make it possible for a Sandzak representative to participate in the further negotiations at the peace conference, so that the situation of Sandzak and the status of its people could be resolved peacefully.

He states further that a delegation of Serbs from Croatia was invited as a party involved in the conflict. They [words indistinct] new autonomies in this region in contrast to the Muslims in the Sandzak, who have had autonomy several times, and in contrast to the Albanian

people in Kosovo. This, he writes, indirectly causes new centers of conflict to be created.

Muslim Party Terms Neutrality Decision Illegal

AU1110130991 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Having neutralized themselves by inactivity, the Bosnia-Hercegovina authorities, represented by Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency, have decided to announce the neutrality of Bosnia-Hercegovina regarding the war between Croatia, on the one side, and the Yugoslav People's Army and Serbia, on the other. This was stated today by the academician Dr. Muhamed Filipovic, vice president of the Muslim Bosniak Organization.

At a news conference he stated that the declaration of Bosnia-Hercegovina's neutrality has no legal basis without a decision by the republic's Assembly on Sovereignty, without the establishment of the legal governmental power, and without international guarantees. In addition, Filipovic believes that the possibilities of achieving the sovereignty are minimal.

Slovene Bank Current Account in Bosnia Blocked

LD1010174291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 10 Oct (TANJUG)—The main branch of Ljubljanska Banka for Bosnia-Hercegovina today announced and informed its customers that the Central Social Accountancy Service in this republic today blocked its current account so that it is unable to do business until further notice.

The unregulated payment operations between the Republic of Slovenia following its "secession" and Bosnia-Hercegovina is the reason for the blockade.

Macedonia

President Gligorov Urges Peaceful Solution

LD1010222291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2042 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Prilep, Yugoslavia, October 10 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will "persistently continue efforts towards a peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis and finding a common basis for life together of Yugoslavia's sovereign republics." Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov said on Thursday at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Macedonian people's uprising against fascism in world war II.

We accept neither war and the use of force nor a hegemonic outcome of the Yugoslav drama, said Gligorov, adding that peace and dialogue "on the basis of equality and sovereignty of the Yugoslav republics" must be restored in the country.

"The individual and collective rights should become reality, not motives for mad genocides or military campaigns for ethnically-pure states," said Gligorov, adding that "the Army cannot resolve the existing political and ethnic conflicts."

"Macedonia opposes war," said Gligorov and announced that his republic would energetically oppose the participation of any of its citizens in what he described as inter-ethnic war waged between other nations.

Gligorov appealed that "historic relics" and "Balkan myths about great and ethnically-pure states" be [passage indistinct].